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ABSTRACT

The tables and charts in this book act as resources for information on the health status of racial and ethnic minorities and the poor. The four minority groups referred to are blacks, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, and Asian Americans. The poor are defined as those whose income falls below the poverty line specified by the Census Bureau. Data are presented in five major categories: (1) demography--information on population distributions, mobility, education, employment, income, and family characteristics; (2) health status, covering life expectancy, mortality, infant mortality, self-assessment, disability, chronic limitations, notifiable diseases, and dental health; (3) utilization--information on physicians' visits, preventive care, access factors, hospital care, dental services, and psychiatric services, (4) manpower enrollment--statistics dealing with minority group members working or training as health care professionals; and (5) financial--data on insurance, health care payments, Medicare, and Medicaid. (MK)

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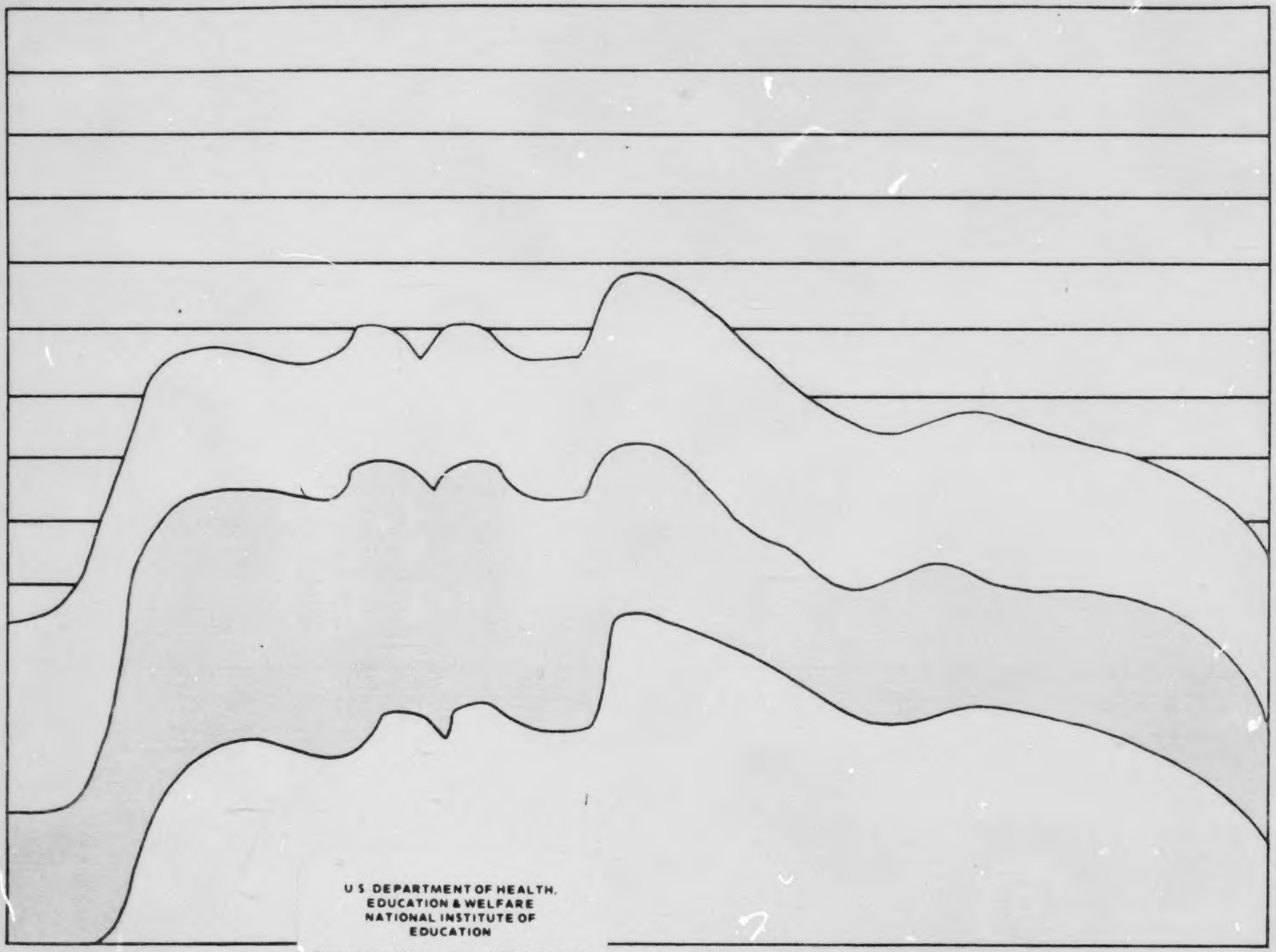
Health of the Disadvantaged

Chart Book-II



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U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services

Public Health Service
Health Resources Administration
Office of Health Resources Opportunity

September 1980

UD

Health of the Disadvantaged

Chart Book-II

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Foreword

The mission of the Health Resources Administration (HRA) is to identify health care resource problems through a careful assessment of the health care system; recommend changes to improve that system in terms of improving access to health care, improving continuity of health care, assuring reasonable costs of health care, assuring equal access to health education, and enhancing the Federal, State, local, and private partnership. The disadvantaged, as defined in this publication, present the greatest challenge to the fulfillment of the HRA mission.

The Office of Health Resources Opportunity (OHRO) was established in the Health Resources Administration in 1973 and is that part of the Agency which focuses on these imbalances from the perspective of the disadvantaged. OHRO's major goals are to promote equal access to health careers and health services for the disadvantaged. OHRO accomplishes its mission by developing HRA policy, plans, and procedures relating to the disadvantaged; formulating legislation, coordination and liaison; administering grants and contracts; and compiling, analyzing and disseminating information on the health status and problems of the disadvantaged.

This chart book attempts to further OHRO's goal by integrating into one convenient resource book published, as well as previously unpublished data, on the health status of the disadvantaged. Undoubtedly, some worthy sources have been omitted. Hopefully the highlighting of some key facts on the socio-demographic characteristics of minorities and the poor, their health status and needs, their utilization of health services and participation in health programs will encourage further approaches toward achieving equity.

This publication was preceded by the Minority Health Chart Book which was inspired by Art Testoff (currently Director, Division of Program Coordination, OHRO) and Clifford Allen (currently Director, Division of Health Professions Training Support, BHPr) and published in 1974. The current chartbook updates much of the previous material in The Health of the Disadvantaged—Chartbook published in 1977. The section on manpower updates the MODVOPP (medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, podiatry, pharmacy) enrollment trends covered in HRA's recent publication, Minorities and Women in the Health Field (HRA 79-22).

The chartbook consists of tables and charts with accompanying highlight statements on the disadvantaged. If more detailed information is necessary, readers should consult cited sources on the precise definitions and specific methodologies used. Those statistics which originate in Federal agencies are not covered by copyright and may be reprinted freely. Data from nongovernmental sources have been provided through the courtesy of the various authors and publishers indicated in the source notes of the tables and should not be reprinted without the permission of the copyright holder.

This publication was prepared by Vivian Lucas, Statistician, Lennox S. Yearwood, Ph.D., Research Analyst, Division of Analysis and Evaluation, OHRO, Kinzo Yamamoto, Ph.D., Director, and Lois C. Gray, Ph.D., Consultant. Others who made important contributions were John H. Walker III, Program Analyst and Cynthia Richardson, Grace Chalmers and Jo Anne Lewis of OHRO. OHRO extends special thanks to James L. Walker, Chief, Graphics Arts Branch, HRA, who provided guidance in the organization of the chart book. Although assistance was received from many other persons, special mention should be made of the contributions from the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics, who provided the unpublished data from the Health Interview Survey and other surveys.

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Summary

I. Demographic Context

A. In 1970 nearly one of six Americans was classified as minority members:

- Two of three minority persons were Black
- One of four minority persons was Hispanic
  —Three of every five Hispanics were identified as Mexican-American in origin
  —One of every seven Hispanics was identified as Puerto Rican in origin
- Asians, American Indians and other minority groups combined comprised less than one of ten of all minority persons.

B. The South had the highest percentage of minority residents. Significant, but slightly smaller percentages of minorities also resided in the mid-Atlantic States and the West.

C. The percentages of Blacks and Whites who changed residence were relatively equal between 1975 and 1978. Blacks showed a greater tendency to move within the same county, while Whites moved farther.

D. Poor people were more likely to move or relocate than non-poor people, and poor Blacks moved three times more often than poor Whites during the period 1975-1978.

E. In 1977 the proportion of Blacks below the poverty level had declined, but Blacks were still three times as likely to fall below the poverty level as Whites. Hispánics were twice as likely to be poor as Whites.

F. Among those below the poverty level, for every two White families unemployed, five Black families were unemployed. In addition, female-headed households were more likely to be below the poverty level than male-headed households regardless of race/ethnic group.

G. Between 1967 and 1977, the proportion of Blacks graduating from high school increased from seven out of ten to nearly eight out of ten. In the case of Hispanics, two of three graduated from high school. However, despite the increase, fewer Blacks and Hispanics attended college compared to Whites.

H. Within the same level of educational attainment, the proportion of Black and Hispanic heads of households who were poor exceeded that of Whites.

II. Health Status

A. Life expectancy in the United States increased since 1900 with female expectancy exceeding male expectancy. Since 1969, minority female life expectancy has surpassed that of White males.

B. In 1977, the death rate among minorities was higher than that of Whites at all age levels until age eighty. Chronic diseases were the leading cause of death for both minorities and Whites. Among minority males the death rate for cancer of the pancreas and of the lung rose significantly.

C. Infant mortality in the United States steadily declined over the years and the disparity between White and minority infant death rates narrowed. Nevertheless, in 1977, Black and American Indian infant mortality rates were nearly twice as high as rates for Whites. On the other hand rates for Chinese and Japanese were lower than rates for Whites.

D. Blacks were more likely than Whites to perceive their health as "fair" or "poor", lost more days of work because of illness or disability, and generally showed greater restriction in their activities. These disability measures also indicated a relationship between income and health status with low income persons showing more restriction in their activities than high income persons. In addition, children from poor families lost more days of school than children from non-poor families.

III. Utilization Services

A. Twelve percent of the United States population had no regular source of medical care in 1977. Minorities experienced the greatest difficulty in acquiring and regularly utilizing medical services. Low income families, less than $7,000 per annum, were five times as likely as families in the $15,000 plus income bracket to have no health insurance or coverage. When health care was required, lower income groups were most likely to utilize hospital outpatient clinics and emergency rooms, public health clinics and neighborhood health centers. Whites, in general, had greater access to health care facilities than Blacks and Hispanics and took advantage of medical services more frequently because of greater access.

B. Between 1976 and 1977, the rate of physician office visits increased more for the poor than for the non-poor. Hispanics were less likely than Blacks and others to have visited a physician's office. In 1976, however, the poor were only marginally more likely than the non-poor to report not having visited a physician.

C. Dental visits were directly related to income, with persons from poor minority backgrounds showing a likelihood not to make dental visits during 1964-1976.

D. In 1975, Black women showed less tendency to take advantage of preventive services. They were twice as likely as White women to have initiated prenatal care in the third trimester of pregnancy or had no care at all, a factor in infant mortality rate disparities. White mothers were also more likely to have their children immunized against measles than Black mothers.

E. When hospitalized in short-stay inpatient facilities, low income persons, irrespective of race, stayed two days longer in hospitals than non-poor persons.

F. Utilization of psychiatric services in 1975 showed Blacks were more likely than Whites or Hispanics to be admitted to State or county mental health facilities and their diagnoses were most likely to be schizophrenia. Whites were less likely to use public facilities in connection with mental health services and they were most likely diagnosed as depressive. Hispanics had the lowest admission rate irrespective of type of facility, and their admission was most likely for drug or alcohol related problems.

IV. Manpower and Training

A. Minorities remained underrepresented in the health professions job categories in proportion to their population in the United States. Nursing, which traditionally has been a female dominated profession, had the highest percent of minorities enrolled in health professions training programs at 13.6 percent in 1974-75 followed by schools of medicine, which reached 12.2 percent in 1978-79.

B. Enrollment trends in health professions schools indicated that parity in all probability will not occur in the immediate future. As long as minority enrollment remained below the percent of minority population in the total United States population, there is no chance of reaching parity.

C. In medicine overall minority medical school enrollments increased from four percent in 1968 to 12 percent in 1979, but Black and American Indian enrollments declined slightly in the last five years. The increases were mostly attributable to Hispanic and Asian increases during the period of Black and Indian decline. A similar trend prevailed in dentistry.

D. Enrollment data in schools of osteopathy, veterinary medicine, optometry and podiatry were limited for analysis but showed increases in all fields since 1971.

V. Financial Payment for Medical Care

A. Medicare. More than 20 percent of persons 65 years of age and older were enrolled in the Medicare supplemental insurance program, while approximately 15 percent were enrolled in the hospital insurance program. Enrollment in both has steadily increased, since 1966, with proportionately more females and non-Whites enrolling than males and Whites.

Inpatient services accounted for the largest share of Medicare reimbursement dollars. Although racial minorities received more total dollars for inpatient services, the reimbursement per enrollee was higher for Whites. Whites also received more Medicare dollars in total and per enrollee for physician services.

B. Medicaid. Inpatient services accounted for 71 percent of Medicaid dollars in 1977. For outpatient services, the largest proportion of dollars were reimbursements for physician services. For all age groups Medicaid payments per racial minority recipient were nearly half as much as payments per White recipient. Racial minority Medicaid recipients utilized physician services nearly twice as much as White recipients. White recipients, however, tended to use hospital inpatient services, intermediate care, and nursing home care more than did racial minorities.

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1.
Data Issues: Definitions and Limitations

Disadvantaged

This publication will focus on the different racial and ethnic minorities and the poor. Data that focus on women and residential location, i.e., urban and rural are presented in various parts of this publication.

A. Racial and Ethnic Minorities
The four racial and ethnic minorities will be referred to as Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, and Asian Americans.

Hispanic Americans include Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Central or South Americans, Cubans, and other Spanish cultures or origin.

Native Americans include American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. Asian Americans refer to persons whose origin was in the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands.

Where possible data for all four of these racial and ethnic groups will be presented. In most cases, however, data are only available on Whites vs. racial minorities (Black Americans, Native Americans, and Asian Americans).

The terms racial minorities and racial and ethnic minorities will be used throughout this publication.

It should be noted, however, that the original sources use different terms, e.g., all other, non-White, Blacks and other races when referring to racial minorities. Since the exact terms may have an effect on the data collected the reader is advised to refer to the orginal sources for more precise information.

Since Hispanics are not generally considered as a separate racial group, they are placed within the White or minority categories when questions concerning race are asked. In the 1970 Census, about 93% of the Hispanics identified themselves as being of the White race. Inclusion of Hispanics in the White category tends to increase mortality and morbidity rates as compared to White category without Hispanics. Therefore, there is less of a difference between the mortality and morbidity rates for Whites vs. Blacks when Hispanics are considered part of the White group.

B. Poverty and Income Categories
Categorization of income levels varies among the different studies or data collection programs. The Census Bureau works with the categories above and below the poverty line. The poverty line is specified so that family income should be sufficient to provide an adequate diet. The line depends upon the size of the family and is adjusted each year to the cost of living index (see Tables A and B). Unless otherwise noted the terms poor and nonpoor will generally apply to those below and above the poverty line respectively.

The Census Bureau has further defined a poverty or low income residential area as constituting a population of which 20% or more have incomes below the poverty line. Until 1970, the Bureau of Labor Statistics also worked with the near poverty line. The near poverty line also depended upon family size and was adjusted to changes in the consumer price index (see Table C). Since 1970, the Census Bureau has defined the near poverty index as 1.25 times the poverty index.

When incomes have been categorized into several different ranges we have compared the highest and lowest income groups in order to assess the full extent of the disparity in health status and services that exist in the U.S. population.

Because individual/family income varies considerably over time, education is a more reliable predictor of long-term income than income for a given year. For this reason, a number of studies have made comparisons between groups with different amounts of education for the purpose of examining socioeconomic variables.

Table A.
Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1977 by Size of Family and Sex of Head, by Farm-Nonfarm Residence

Size of Family Unit	Total (Dollars)	Nonfarm			Farm		
		Total (Dollars)	Male Head (Dollars)	Female Head (Dollars)	Total (Dollars)	Male Head (Dollars)	Female Head (Dollars)
1 Person (unrelated individual)	3,067	3,075	3,214	2,969	2,588	2,672	2,498
14 to 64 years	3,147	3,152	3,267	3,023	2,709	2,776	2,569
65 years and over	2,895	2,906	2,936	2,898	2,475	2,495	2,563
2 Persons	3,928	3,951	3,961	3,907	3,318	3,325	3,176
Head 14 to 64 years	4,054	4,072	4,095	3,981	3,466	3,474	3,278
Head 65 years and over	3,637	3,666	3,670	3,646	3,128	3,131	3,079
3 Persons	4,806	4,833	4,860	4,708	4,093	4,110	3,893
4 Persons	6,157	6,191	6,195	6,162	5,273	5,274	5,213
5 Persons	7,279	7,320	7,329	7,238	6,247	6,247	6,237
6 Persons	8,208	8,261	8,268	8,197	7,026	7,026	7,040
7 Persons or more	10,137	10,216	10,249	9,995	8,708	8,706	8,738

Table B.
Changes Between 1959 and 1977 in the Consumer Price Index and the Average Poverty Threshold for a Nonfarm Family of Four

Year	Consumer Price Index (1963=100)	Average threshold for a nonfarm family of four persons	Year	Consumer Price Index (1963=100)	Average threshold for a nonfarm family of four persons
1977	197.9	$6,191	1966	106.0	$3,317
1976	185.9	5,815	1965	103.1	3,223
1975	175.8	5,500	1964	101.3	3,169
1974	161.1	5,038	1963	100.0	3,128
1973	145.1	4,540	1962	98.8	3,089
1972	136.6	4,275	1961	97.7	3,054
1971	132.2	4,137	1960	96.7	3,022
1970	126.8	3,968	1959	95.2	2,973
1969	119.7	3,743			
1968	113.6	3,553			
1967	109.1	3,410			

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-60, Nos. 115 and 116

Table C.

Family Income, Near Poverty

A family was considered to be at or below the near poverty level if their reported income was less than the following amounts for a given family size in 1977 (125% of the poverty level).

Family Size	Annual Income
1	$ 3,844
2	4,939
3	6,041
4	7,739
5	9,150
6	10,326
7+	12,770

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 116.

Limitations in Interview Procedures

Measures of the incidences of chronic and acute illnesses and injuries have primarily been gathered through interview procedures. Inaccuracies exist in the data obtained from the disadvantaged for a variety of reasons such as limited contact with health services. Data on acute illnesses and injuries are also inaccurate because by definition they are situations which involve medical attention or restriction of activity. Since the disadvantage are less likely to seek medical attention and/or restrict their activities they are less likely to give positive answers to questions on acute illnesses or injuries.

For these reasons, interview data on the incidences of chronic and acute illnesses and injuries are omitted from this publication. Instead, priority is given to sources which involve direct medical examinations. Examinations are not affected by the above factors.

Age-Adjustment

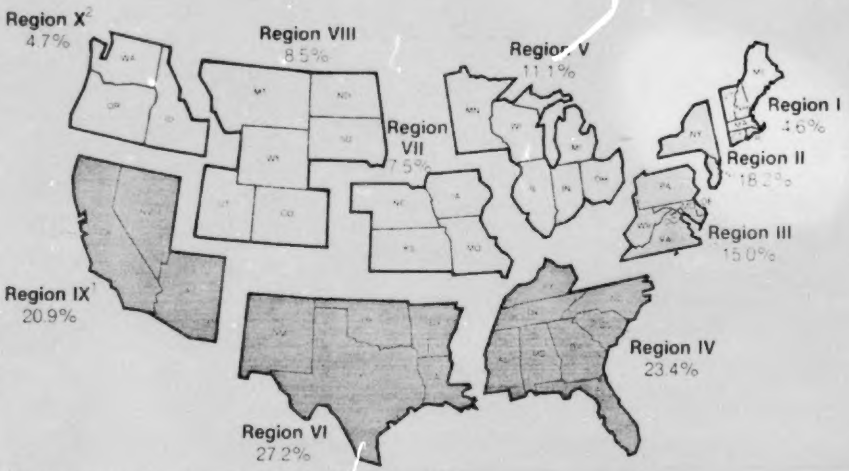
The average age of minorities and the poor is less than Whites and the nonpoor, respectively. Since mortality and morbidity rates increase with age, these age differences need to be taken into account when making comparisons of the health status and medical services utilization between minorities and Whites and between the poor and nonpoor. One procedure has been to age-adjust the data. The average values for the respective groups are adjusted for the age differences so that groups statistically equivalent in age are being compared. The effect of age adjustment is to increase the value for the younger groups, in this case the disadvantaged, relative to the older groups. A second procedure has been to make comparisons within specific age groups. Comments will be made if conclusions are effected to those studies that did not take age into account.

Methodological Variables

A variety of sources were utilized for this publication. These sources differed in a number of respects such as year and methods of data collecting. Absolute differences between, for example, minorities and Whites depend upon the particular source cited. However, relative differences between groups, and thus conclusions, were consistent between the different sources.

2.
The Demographic Context

Public Health Services Regional Boundaries


Region X²
4.7%
Region VIII
8.5%
Region V
11.1%
Region I
4.6%
Region VII
7.5%
Region II
18.2%
Region III
15.0%
Region IX¹
20.9%
Region IV
23.4%
Region VI
27.2%

[1] Region IX includes Hawaii and Trust Territories

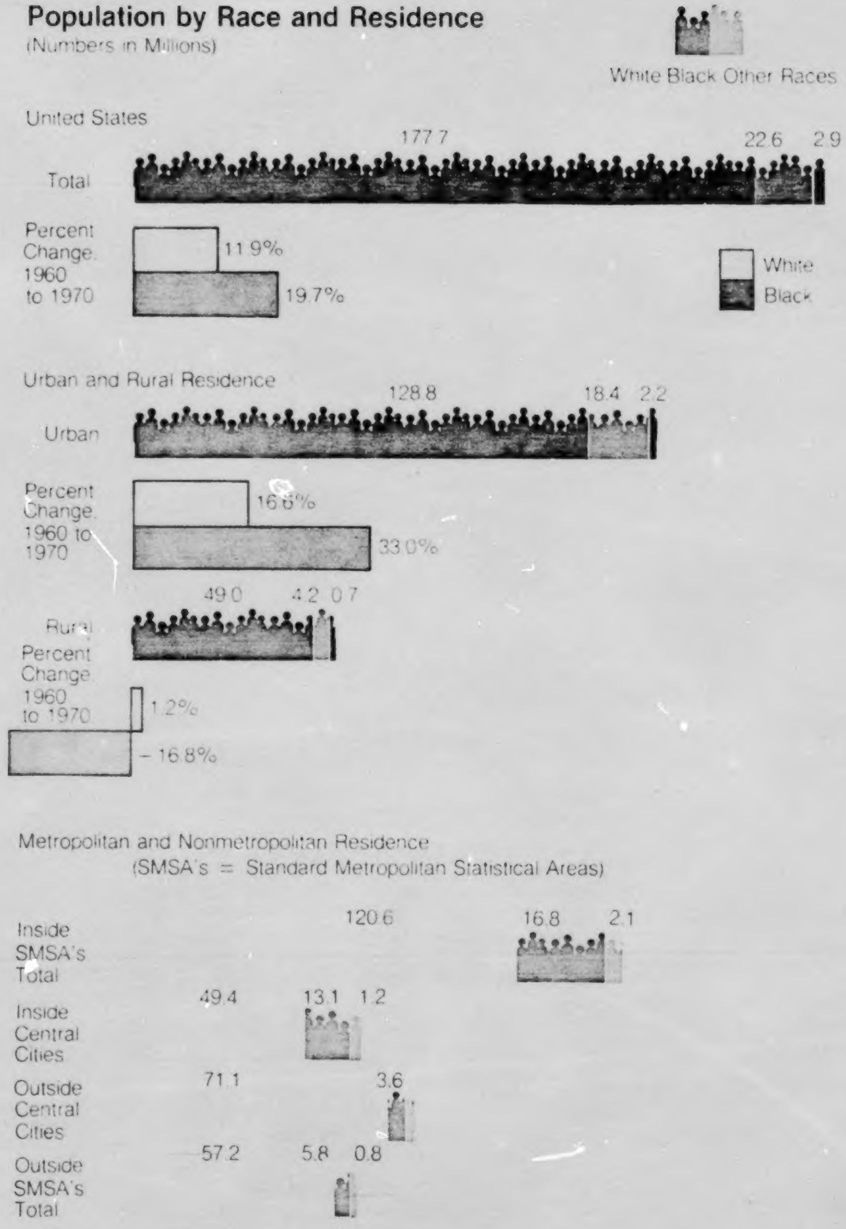
[2] Region X includes Alaska

Percent Minority
(1970 Census):

□ Under 5
□ 5.0 -14.9
▨ 15.0 -19.9
▨ 20.0 +

Note: PHS—Public Health Services

Population by Race and Residence
(Numbers in Millions)



Source: 1970 U.S. Census of Population—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 1.
Population of the United States by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group in 1970

(numbers in thousands)

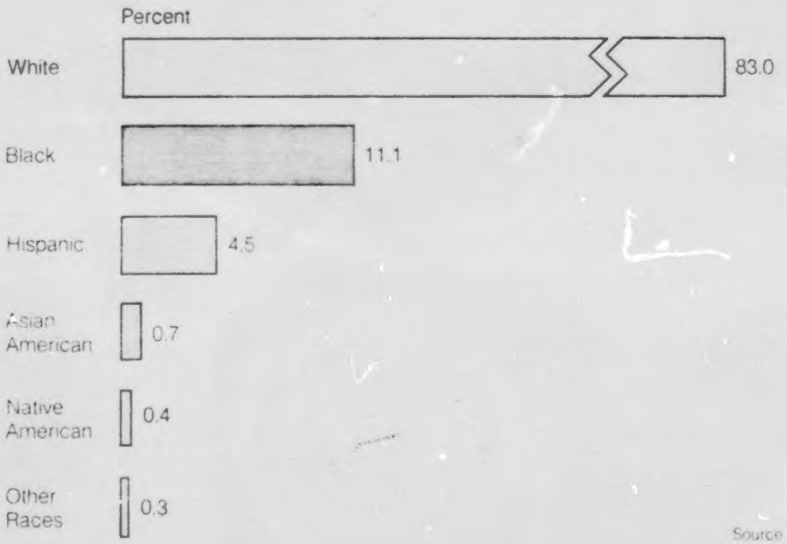
Race/Ethnicity	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	203,212	98,912	104,300	100.0	100.0	100.0
Race/Ethnicity	34,536	16,644	17,892	17.0	16.8	17.1
Race	25,463	12,191	13,272	12.5	12.3	12.7
Black Americans	22,580	10,748	11,832	11.1	10.9	11.3
Asian Americans	1,369	689	680	0.7	0.7	0.7
Native Americans	793	389	404	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Races	721	365	356	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hispanics[1]	9,073	4,453	4,620	4.5	4.5	4.4
White Americans	168,676	82,268	86,408	83.0	83.2	82.9

[1] Persons of Spanish Origin, PC(2)-1C.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, 1970 Census

Chart 1.
Population of the United States for Race/Ethnic Groups in 1970

Ethnic and racial minorities comprised 17.0 percent of the United States population. Black Americans represented the largest group with 11.1 percent of the total population.



Source: Table 1

Table 2.
Population of Spanish Origin by Sex and Type of Spanish Origin

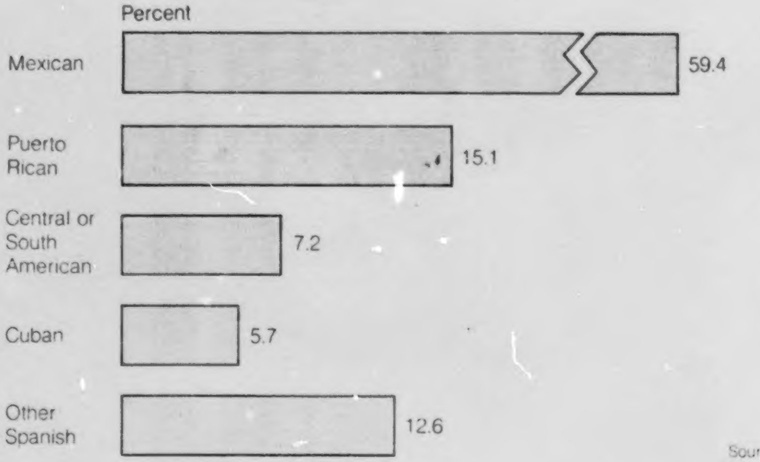
(For the United States, March 1978. Numbers in thousands.)

Type of Spanish Origin	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	12,046	100.0	5,850	100.0	6,196	100.0
Mexican	7,151	59.4	3,528	60.3	3,623	58.5
Puerto Rican	1,823	15.1	825	14.1	997	16.1
Cuban	689	5.7	342	5.8	347	5.6
Central or South American	863	7.2	396	6.8	467	7.5
Other Spanish	1,519	12.6	758	13.0	761	12.3

Source: Population Characteristics, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 328.

Chart 2.
Population of Spanish Origin by Type of Spanish Origin (For the United States, March 1978)

Mexican-Americans comprised more than one-half (59 percent) of the 12 million persons of Spanish origin in the United States in 1978.



Source: Table 2

Table 3.
Total and Spanish Origin Population by Age and Type of Spanish Origin

(For the United States, March 1978)

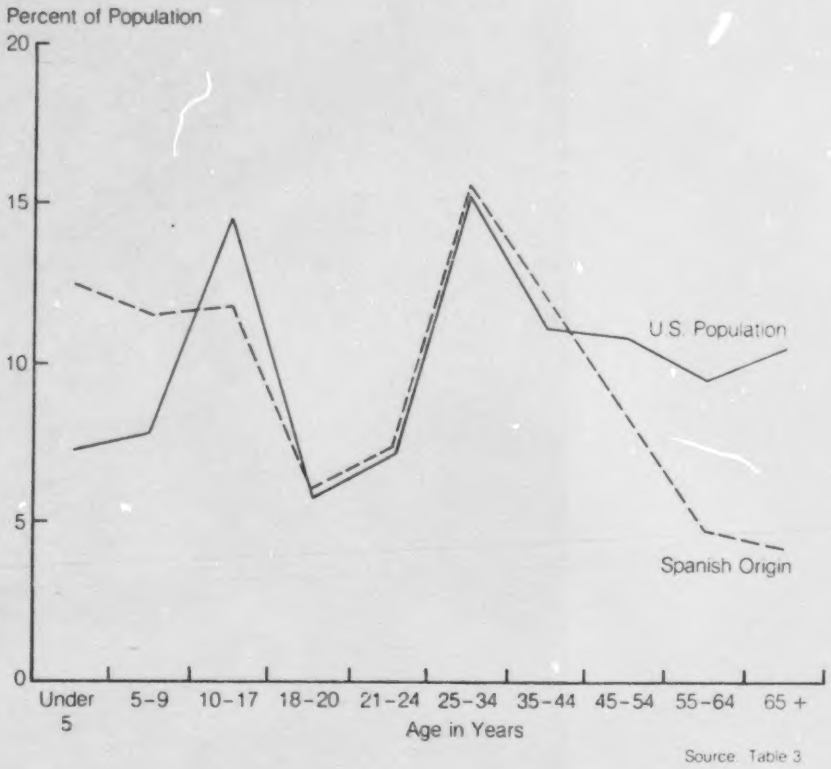
Age	Total Population	Spanish Origin						
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central or South American	Other Spanish	Not of Spanish Origin[1]
All ages (thousands)	214,159	12,046	7,151	1,823	689	863	1,519	202,113
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 Years	7.2	12.6	13.9	11.3	5.7	9.4	13.4	6.8
5 to 9 Years	7.9	11.5	11.8	13.6	6.8	9.2	10.6	7.7
10 to 17 Years	14.5	17.7	17.3	21.1	13.4	14.8	18.9	14.4
18 to 20 Years	5.8	6.2	6.6	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.1	5.8
21 to 24 Years	7.1	7.8	8.4	6.2	5.4	6.7	8.1	7.1
25 to 34 Years	15.4	15.7	16.1	16.4	11.4	21.2	12.4	15.5
35 to 44 Years	11.1	11.0	10.2	11.5	14.4	16.6	10.0	11.1
45 to 54 Years	10.8	8.4	7.8	8.2	15.3	8.1	8.6	10.9
55 to 64 Years	9.6	4.8	4.2	4.4	9.2	5.1	5.8	9.9
65 Years and Over	10.5	4.3	3.7	2.3	13.3	3.1	6.1	10.9
18 Years and Over	70.4	58.3	57.0	54.0	74.1	66.7	57.1	71.1
21 Years and Over	64.6	52.1	50.4	48.8	68.9	60.8	51.0	65.3
Median age (years)	29.5	22.1	21.3	20.3	36.5	26.8	21.5	30.0

[1] Includes persons who did not know or did not report on origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-60, No. 328

Chart 3.
Total and Spanish Origin Population by Age (For the United States, March 1978)

Persons of Spanish origin were comparatively younger than the overall United States population. There were more children under age 5 and fewer persons aged 65 and over among the Spanish origin population.



Source: Table 3

Table 4.
Number and Percent of Persons Below the Poverty Level by Race and Ethnic Group: 1960 to 1977.

(Numbers in Thousands)

Year	All Persons		Race/Ethnic Group					
			White[1]		Black and Other Races		Spanish Origin[2]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1977	24,720	11.6	16,416	8.9	8,304	29.0	2,700	22.4
1976	24,975	11.8	16,713	9.1	8,262	29.4	2,783	24.7
1975	25,877	12.3	17,770	9.7	8,107	29.3	2,991	26.9
1974	23,370	11.2	15,736	8.6	7,634	28.3	2,575	23.0
1973	22,973	11.1	15,142	8.4	7,831	29.6	2,366	21.9
1972	24,460	11.9	16,203	9.0	8,257	31.9	2,414	22.8
1971	25,559	12.5	17,780	9.9	7,780	30.9	—	—
1970	25,420	12.6	17,484	9.9	7,936	32.0	—	—
1969	24,147	12.1	16,659	9.5	7,488	31.0	—	—
1968	25,389	12.8	17,395	10.0	7,994	33.5	—	—
1967	27,769	14.2	18,983	11.0	8,786	37.2	—	—
1966	28,510	14.7	19,290	11.3	9,220	39.8	—	—
1965	33,185	17.3	22,496	13.3	10,689	47.1	—	—
1964	36,055	19.0	24,957	14.9	11,098	49.6	—	—
1963	36,436	19.5	25,238	15.3	11,198	51.0	—	—
1962	38,625	21.0	26,672	16.4	11,953	55.8	—	—
1961	39,628	21.9	27,890	17.4	11,738	56.1	—	—
1960	39,851	22.2	28,309	17.8	11,542	55.9	—	—

Based on revised methodology

Note: For the years 1969 to 1977, data are based on 1970 census population controls.

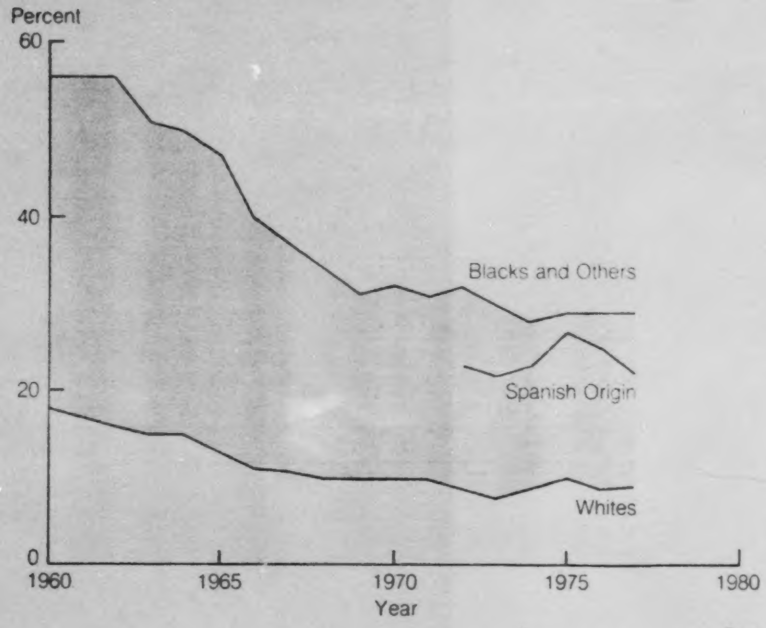
[1] Includes Hispanic.

[2] Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 116.

Chart 4.
Percent of Persons Below the Poverty Level by Race and Ethnic Groups: 1960-1977

Compared to Whites, Blacks were three times more likely to be below the poverty level, while individuals of Spanish origin were more than twice as likely to be below poverty level during the period 1960 through 1977.



Source Table 4

26

Table 5.
Number and Percent of Persons Below Poverty Level Status in 1977 by Age, Race, and Spanish Origin

(Numbers in Thousands. Persons as of March 1978.)

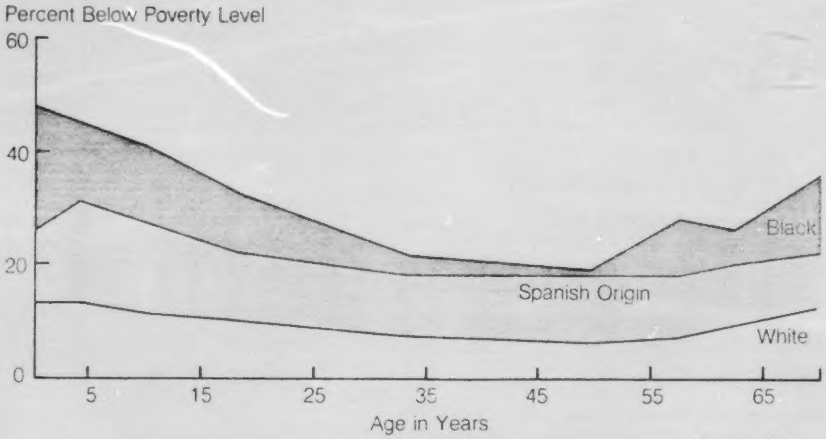
Age Group	Total		White		Black		Spanish Origin[1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	24,720	11.6	16,416	8.9	7,726	31.3	2,700	22.4
Under 3	1,693	18.4	989	13.0	666	46.8	268	28.3
3-5	1,634	17.9	977	13.0	627	44.6	268	31.4
6-15	5,739	15.7	3,439	11.3	2,154	40.6	741	27.4
16-21	3,136	12.7	1,986	9.5	1,080	33.4	333	22.3
22-44	5,780	8.5	4,011	6.7	1,587	21.5	689	17.5
45-54	1,672	7.2	1,199	5.9	441	19.4	179	17.7
55-59	944	8.6	664	6.7	262	27.8	64	18.2
60-64	946	10.0	726	8.5	208	26.3	44	19.6
65 and over	3,177	14.1	2,426	11.9	701	36.3	113	21.9

[1] Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-60, No. 116.

Chart 5.
Percent of Persons Below Poverty Level in the United States in 1977 by Age, Race, and Spanish Origin

Children and older adults of Black or Spanish origin were more likely to be below poverty level than those of the same age groups among Whites in 1977.



Source: Table 5

Table 6.
General Mobility by Race and Place of Residence March 1975 to March 1978

(Numbers in Thousands)

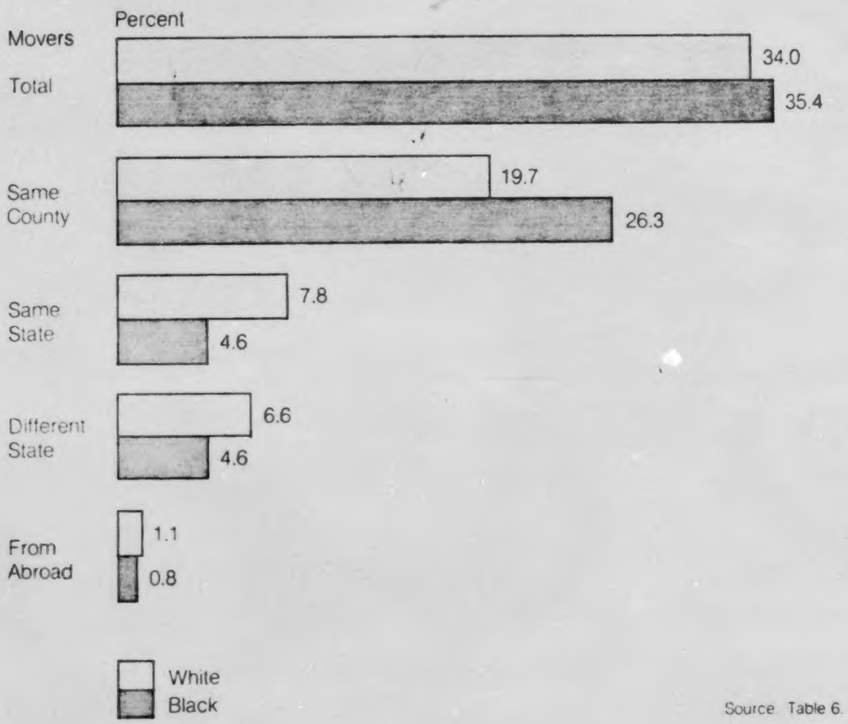
Residence	Total		White		Black	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	204,883	100.0	177,767	100.0	23,366	100.0
Same House	132,106	64.5	115,306	64.9	14,906	63.8
Different House	70,080	34.2	60,499	34.0	8,264	35.4
Same County	41,947	20.5	35,005	19.7	6,140	26.3
Same State	15,095	7.4	13,791	7.8	1,062	4.6
Different State	13,039	6.4	11,702	6.6	1,062	4.6
From Abroad	2,697	1.3	1,963	1.1	197	0.8

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 331.

Chart 6.
General Mobility and Place of Residence (For the United States March 1975-March 1978)

The percentages of Blacks and Whites who changed residence were relatively equal. However, Whites, in general, migrated farther than did Blacks during the period 1975 through 1978.



Source: Table 6.

Table 7.
Mobility of the United States Population Above and Below the Poverty Level by Race and Place of Residence

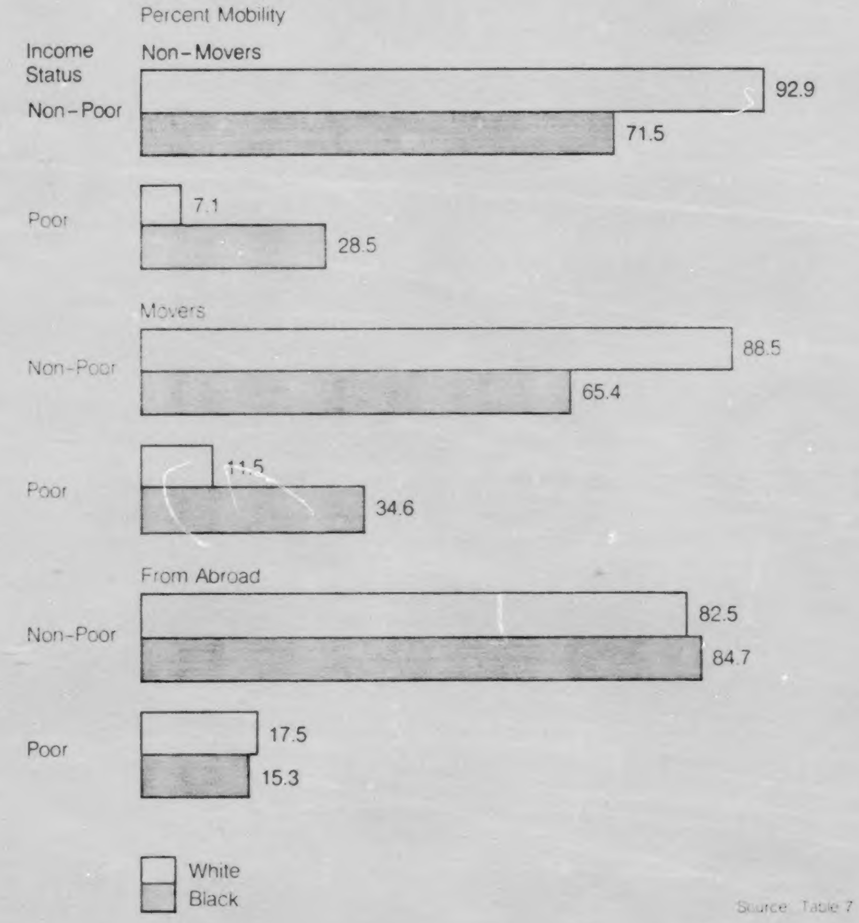
March 1975 to March 1978.

Mobility and Level of Income	All Races	White	Black
	Numbers in Thousands		
Total, 3 Years Old and Over	204,883	177,767	23,366
Above Poverty Level	181,642	162,217	16,226
Below Poverty Level	23,241	15,550	7,140
Non-Movers	132,106	115,306	14,906
Above Poverty Level	119,374	107,087	10,652
Below Poverty Level	12,732	8,219	4,254
Movers	70,080	60,499	8,264
Above Poverty Level	60,048	53,512	5,408
Below Poverty Level	10,032	6,987	2,856
From Abroad	2,697	1,962	196
Above Poverty Level	2,220	1,618	166
Below Poverty Level	477	344	30
	Percentage Distribution		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Above Poverty Level	88.7	91.3	69.4
Below Poverty Level	11.3	8.7	30.6
Non-Movers	100.0	100.0	100.0
Above Poverty Level	90.4	92.9	71.5
Below Poverty Level	9.6	7.1	28.5
Movers	100.0	100.0	100.0
Above Poverty Level	85.7	88.5	65.4
Below Poverty Level	14.3	11.5	34.6
From Abroad	100.0	100.0	100.0
Above Poverty Level	82.3	82.5	84.7
Below Poverty Level	17.7	17.5	15.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 331

Chart 7.
Mobility of the United States Population Above and Below the Poverty Level by Racial Groups (March 1975 to March 1978)

Non-poor Blacks were less mobile than non-poor Whites. Both Black and White mobile groups were more likely to be poor than non-mobile groups.



Source: Table 7

Table 8.
Persons not Enrolled in School and not High School Graduates, by Age, Racial/Ethnic Group, and Sex: 1967 to 1977

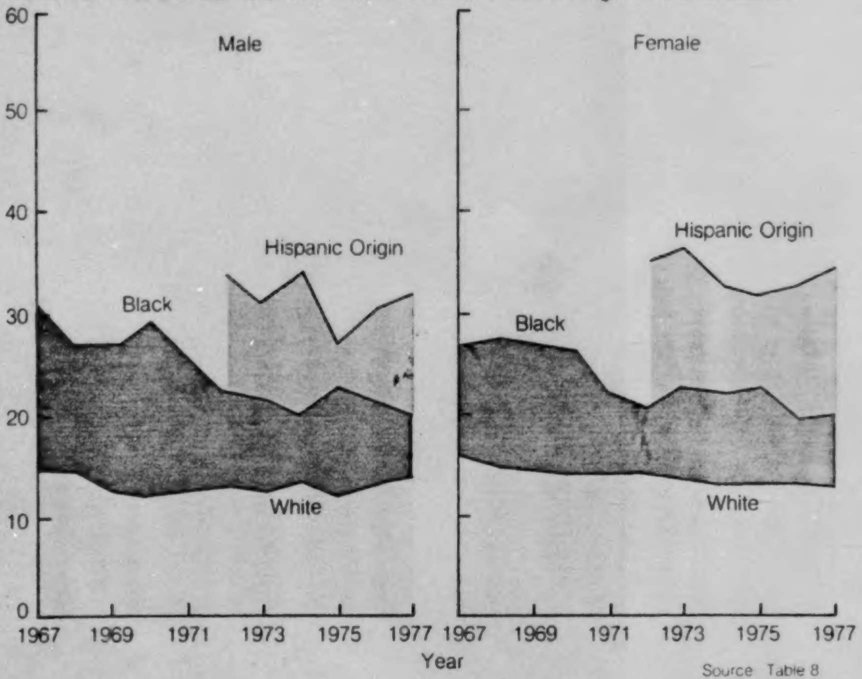
Item	Percent of population, not enrolled in school and not high school graduates			
	Total, 16 to 24 years old	16 and 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	20 to 24 years old
1967				
White male	14.7	7.0	15.4	18.8
White female	16.1	9.4	16.3	19.0
Black male	30.6	11.8	30.7	42.6
Black female	26.9	14.7	22.0	36.1
1968				
White male	14.4	6.9	14.3	18.9
White female	15.0	7.6	14.6	18.5
Black male	27.1	10.1	23.8	39.7
Black female	27.6	14.2	24.7	35.9
1969				
White male	12.6	6.8	12.6	15.9
White female	14.6	8.8	14.2	17.3
Black male	26.9	10.2	31.5	34.7
Black female	26.6	11.5	23.1	35.7
1970				
White male	12.2	6.3	13.3	14.3
White female	14.1	8.4	14.8	16.3
Black male	29.4	13.3	36.4	35.4
Black female	26.6	12.4	26.6	33.5
1971				
White male	12.6	6.4	14.2	15.1
White female	14.2	8.6	13.8	16.7
Black male	25.5	9.4	26.0	34.2
Black female	22.1	9.2	22.5	28.2
1972				
White male	13.0	7.8	13.5	15.3
White female	14.2	9.6	13.2	16.6
Black male	22.3	9.4	27.1	27.2
Black female	20.8	7.6	21.0	27.3
Hispanic origin male	33.6	11.7	35.5	44.4
Hispanic origin female	35.0	19.3	25.9	44.3
1973				
White male	12.5	8.7	14.1	13.7
White female	13.3	9.2	15.2	14.2
Black male	21.6	10.6	27.7	24.9
Black female	22.9	10.0	23.0	29.0
Hispanic origin male	30.7	12.6	32.9	38.2
Hispanic origin female	36.4	22.8	40.5	41.6
1974				
White male	13.4	9.4	17.4	13.6
White female	13.1	9.1	13.9	14.5
Black male	20.1	8.3	26.9	23.6
Black female	22.3	12.6	20.2	27.7
Hispanic origin male	33.8	19.6	35.1	40.4
Hispanic origin female	32.3	20.8	25.1	40.3
1975				
White male	12.0	7.3	13.7	13.4
White female	13.2	9.6	15.6	13.6
Black male	22.8	9.7	27.7	27.9
Black female	22.8	10.7	23.4	28.4
Hispanic origin male	26.6	11.1	26.3	35.9
Hispanic origin female	31.5	15.5	33.5	38.6
1976				
White male	13.2	7.6	17.1	14.1
White female	13.3	9.1	15.4	14.1
Black male	21.2	8.1	19.3	29.6
Black female	19.7	10.8	20.7	23.5
Hispanic origin male	30.2	13.3	32.0	38.6
Hispanic origin female	32.3	17.7	29.5	40.4
1977				
White male	13.9	8.6	17.0	14.9
White female	12.8	9.1	14.8	13.5
Black male	19.4	6.9	23.8	24.3
Black female	20.0	8.4	20.3	25.1
Hispanic origin male	31.5	9.9	33.7	41.7
Hispanic origin female	34.2	20.9	31.8	41.2

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, P-20, various years.

Chart 8.
Persons Not Enrolled in School and Not High School Graduates by Age, Race/Ethnic Groups, and Sex: 1967 to 1977

One-third of young adults of Spanish origin and one-fifth of Black young adults had not completed high school in 1977. The percentage of Blacks who have not completed high school has declined during the past ten years. The trend for persons of Spanish origin is less clear. The percentage of Whites not completing high school has remained about 15 percent for the past ten years.

Percent of 16 to 24 Year-Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not High School Graduates



Source Table 8

Table 9.
Years of School Completed by Race/Ethnic Group, for Persons 14 Years Old and Over in 1977

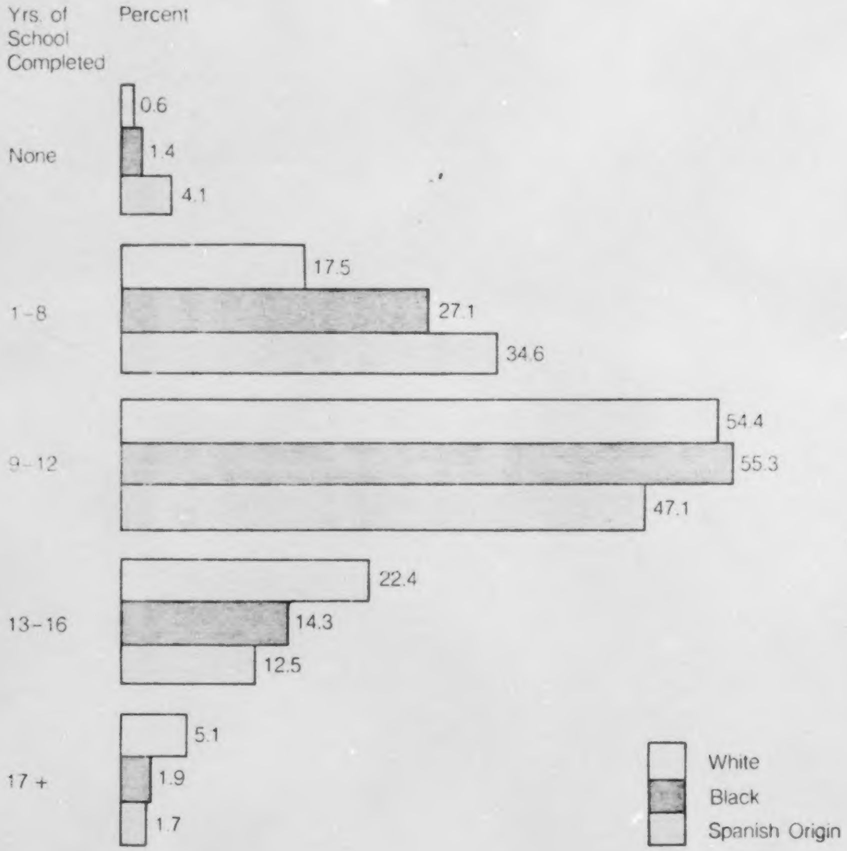
Years of School Completed	Total	White	Black	Spanish¹ Origin
	Numbers in Thousands			
Total	164,935	144,795	17,398	7,448
None	1,206	884	236	302
Elementary (1-8 yrs)	30,529	25,282	4,722	2,577
High School (9-12 yrs)	89,614	78,786	9,611	3,506
College				
1-4 years	35,587	32,388	2,490	933
5+ years	7,999	7,455	339	130
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	0.7	0.6	1.4	4.1
Elementary (1-8 yrs)	18.5	17.5	27.1	34.6
High School (9-12 yrs)	54.4	54.4	55.3	47.1
College				
1-4 years	21.6	22.4	14.3	12.5
5+ years	4.8	5.1	1.9	1.7

¹Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-60, No. 115

Chart 9.
Years of School Completed by Race/Ethnic Groups for Persons 14 Years Old and Over in 1977

Blacks and persons of Spanish origin were much less likely than Whites to have completed more than twelve years of school



Source: Table 9

Table 10.
Educational Attainment of Family Head by Poverty Status in 1977, by Race and Spanish Origin of Head

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March 1978.)

Level of Education	Total			White			Black			Spanish Origin[1]		
		Below Poverty Level			Below Poverty Level			Below Poverty Level			Below Poverty Level	
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	Total	Number	Percent of Total	Total	Number	Percent of Total	Total	Number	Percent of Total
Total, All Families	57,215	5,311	9.3	50,530	3,540	7.0	5,806	1,637	28.2	2,764	591	21.4
Total, 25 Yrs. & Over	53,364	4,561	8.5	47,289	3,077	6.5	5,238	1,359	25.9	2,454	516	21.0
Elementary: Total	10,228	1,815	17.7	8,554	1,228	14.4	1,503	534	35.5	1,065	295	27.7
Less than 8 Years	5,374	1,209	22.5	4,145	782	18.9	1,105	393	35.5	841	246	29.2
8 Years	4,854	606	12.5	4,409	445	10.1	398	141	35.5	224	49	21.9
High School: Total	25,878	2,227	8.6	22,807	1,455	6.4	2,775	731	26.3	974	179	18.4
1 to 3 Years	7,746	1,055	13.6	6,460	609	9.4	1,205	426	35.4	396	105	26.4
4 Years	18,132	1,172	6.5	16,347	846	5.2	1,570	305	19.4	578	75	12.9
College: Total	17,258	519	3.0	15,928	394	2.5	959	94	9.8	415	41	10.0

[1] Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Series P-60, No. 116.

Chart 10.
Educational Attainment of Family Heads by Poverty Status in 1977, by Race and Spanish Origin (Families as of March 1978)

Since race and educational attainment of the heads of households are related to poverty, family heads of Black and Spanish origin were more likely than Whites in every educational category to be below poverty level.

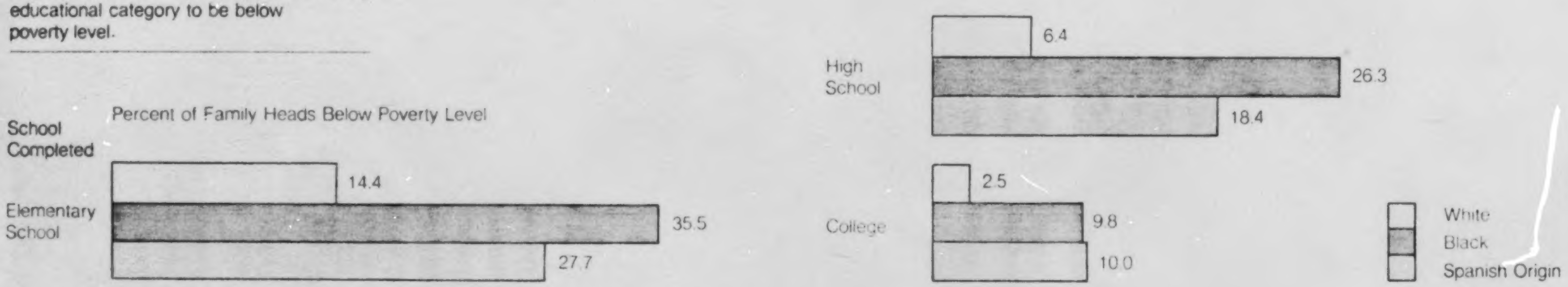


Table 11.
Employment Status of the Noninstitutional Population by Family Relationship: December 1978

(Numbers in thousands)

Family Relationship	Civilians in Labor Force Total	Percent of population	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Percent of Labor Force
Total, 16 years and over	101,632	63.5	95,906	5,725	5.6
Husbands[1]	40,866	81.7	39,796	1,070	2.6
With employed wife	20,712	92.2	20,256	457	2.2
With unemployed wife	1,112	93.6	1,012	99	8.9
With wife not in labor force	17,437	71.8	16,997	439	2.5
Wives	23,663	49.4	22,475	1,188	5.0
With employed husband	21,268	55.6	20,256	1,012	4.8
With unemployed husband	556	55.9	456	99	17.8
With husband not in labor force	1,839	21.2	1,763	76	4.1
Relatives in husband-wife families	13,809	60.6	12,236	1,573	11.4
16-19 years	6,554	55.9	5,612	941	14.4
20-24 years	4,670	73.9	4,265	405	8.7
25 years & over	2,585	54.5	2,359	227	8.8
Women who head families	4,905	58.5	4,527	378	7.7
Relatives in female-headed families	4,006	54.7	3,358	648	16.2
16-19 years	1,322	48.3	993	329	24.9
20-24 years	1,182	69.9	986	196	16.6
25 years & over	1,502	51.9	1,379	123	8.2
Persons not living in families[2]	14,383	60.8	13,514	868	6.0

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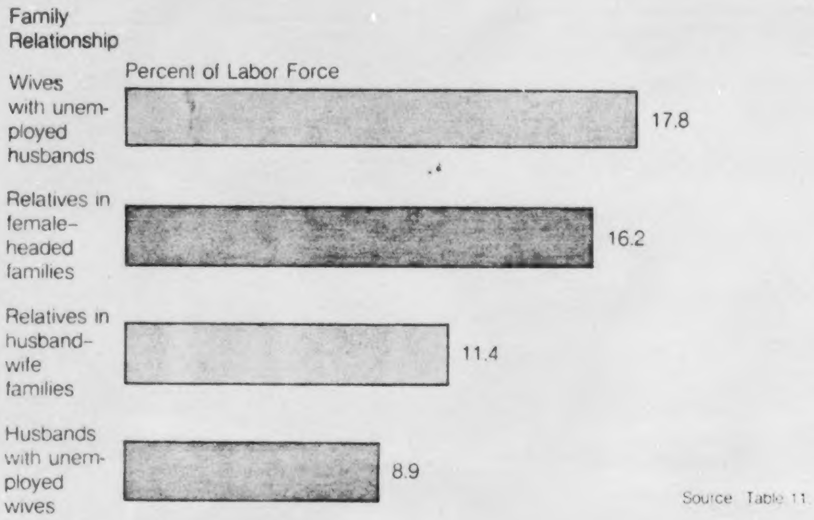
[1] Includes a small number of single, separated, widowed, or divorced men who head families.

[2] Individuals living alone or with unrelated persons plus a small number of persons in secondary families.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings, Jan. 1979", Vol. 26, No. 1.

Chart 11.
Employment Status of the Non-Institutional Population by Family Relationship: December 1978

The unemployment rate of wives with unemployed husbands (17.8 percent) was double the rate (8.9 percent) of husbands with unemployed wives.



Source: Table 11

Table 12.
Employment Status of Family Head by Poverty Status in 1977, by Race and Spanish Origin of Head

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March 1978.)

Employment Status of Family Head	Total			White			Black			Spanish Origin[1]		
		Below Poverty Level			Below Poverty Level			Below Poverty Level			Below Poverty Level	
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	Total	Number	Percent of Total	Total	Number	Percent of Total	Total	Number	Percent of Total
All Families	57,215	5,311	9.3	50,530	3,540	7.0	5,806	1,637	28.2	2,764	591	21.4
Employed	42,277	2,113	5.0	37,949	1,540	4.1	3,669	512	14.0	2,000	233	11.6
Unemployed	1,845	477	25.9	1,457	286	19.6	343	176	51.3	147	50	33.9
Not in Labor Force	12,349	2,700	21.9	10,505	1,697	16.2	1,697	945	55.7	592	308	52.1
In Armed Forces	744	21	2.8	619	17	2.8	97	3	3.5	25	—	(B)

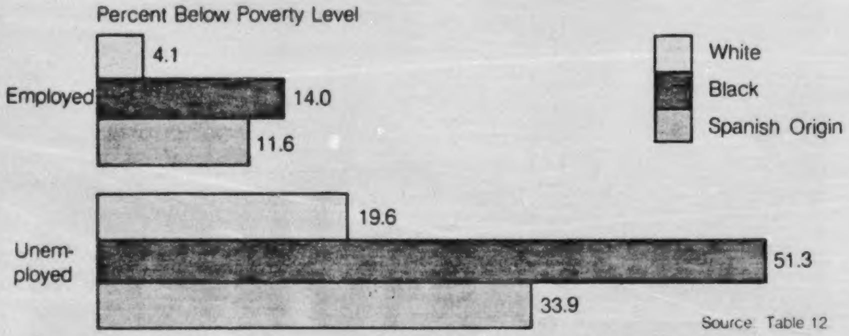
[1] Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race.

(B) Base less than 75,000.

Source: Bureau of the Census, P-60, No. 116.

Chart 12.
Employment Status of Family Head by Poverty Status in 1977, by Race and Spanish Origin (Families as of March 1978)

Regardless of employment status, heads of households who were Black or of Spanish origin were three times more likely than households headed by Whites to be below the poverty level in 1977.



Source: Table 12

Table 13.
Median Income[1] of Families by Race of Head, 1970-1977

(In 1977 dollars)

Year	All Races	White	Black and Other	Black
1977	$16,009	$16,740	$10,142	$9,563
1976	15,923	16,539	10,455	9,838
1975	15,447	16,065	10,495	9,885
1974[r]	15,855	16,476	10,541	9,838
1974	15,773	16,412	10,156	9,595
1973	16,433	17,175	10,358	9,912
1972	16,102	16,729	10,293	9,943
1971	15,389	15,968	10,046	9,636
1970	15,399	15,974	10,169	9,799

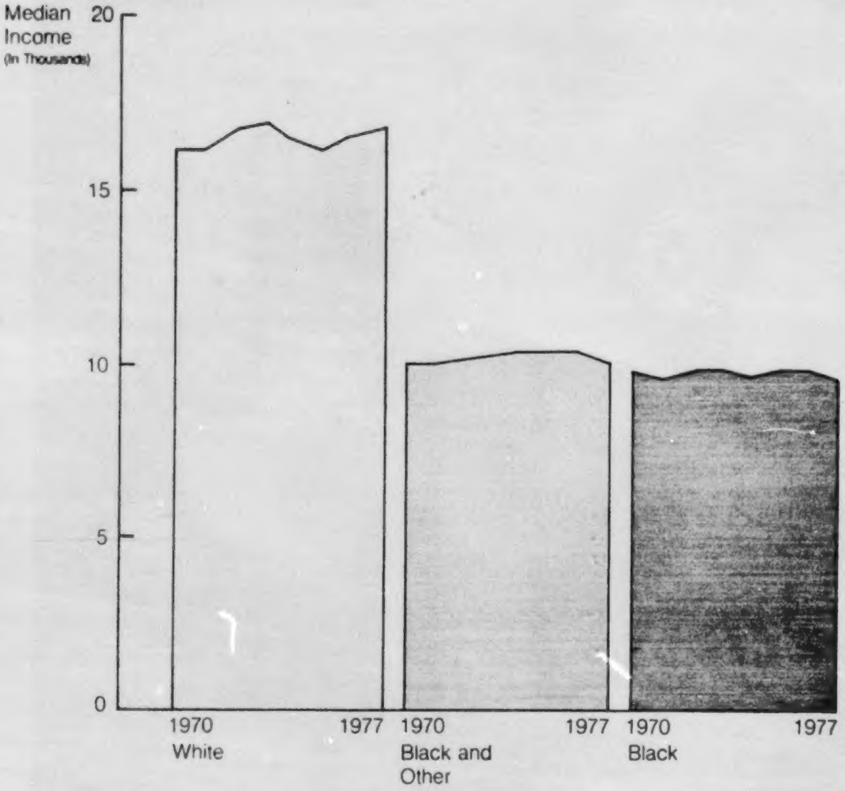
[r] Based on revised methodology.

[1] Since medians were calculated using more detailed intervals than those shown above, they will not be the same as those calculated using the above intervals.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Series P-60, No. 116.

Chart 13.
Median Income of Families by Race of Head, 1970-1977

Median income for non-White families declined between 1970-1977 while median income increased for White families during the same period.



Source: Table 13.

Table 14.
Number of Persons in a Family by Poverty Status in 1977, by Race and Spanish Origin of Head

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March 1978.)

Size of Family	Total			White			Black			Spanish Origin[1]		
		Below Poverty Level			Below Poverty Level			Below Poverty Level			Below Poverty Level	
	Total	Number	Percent of Total	Total	Number	Percent of Total	Total	Number	Percent of Total	Total	Number	Percent of Total
All Families	57,215	5,311	9.3	50,530	3,540	7.0	5,806	1,637	28.2	2,764	591	21.4
2 Persons	22,033	1,816	8.2	20,033	1,331	6.6	1,773	439	24.8	662	144	21.8
3 Persons	12,629	1,038	8.2	11,078	698	6.3	1,343	312	23.2	636	102	16.1
4 Persons	11,774	980	8.3	10,441	661	6.3	1,133	298	26.3	625	135	21.6
5 Persons	6,629	696	11.1	5,431	433	8.0	700	243	34.8	408	82	20.0
6 Persons	2,649	355	13.4	2,221	211	9.5	384	137	35.7	218	64	29.3
7 Persons or More	1,861	426	22.9	1,325	206	15.5	474	208	43.8	216	64	29.6
Median Family Size	3.5	3.8	—	3.5	3.6	—	3.8	4.2	—	4.1	4.4	—
Families with Female Head	8,236	2,610	31.7	5,828	1,400	24.0	2,277	1,162	51.0	561	301	53.6
2 persons	3,807	864	22.7	2,958	542	18.3	783	305	38.9	198	91	45.9
3 persons	2,175	639	29.4	1,608	381	23.7	533	246	46.1	150	70	46.4
4 persons	1,152	483	42.0	737	250	33.9	400	226	56.5	104	67	63.9
5 persons	610	318	52.1	331	130	39.1	269	181	67.1	56	36	(B)
6 persons	261	151	57.8	124	60	48.2	132	89	67.2	34	23	(B)
7 persons or more	231	154	66.9	70	37	(B)	160	116	72.7	19	15	(B)
Median Family Size	3.1	3.7	—	2.0	3.4	—	3.7	4.1	—	3.6	3.9	—

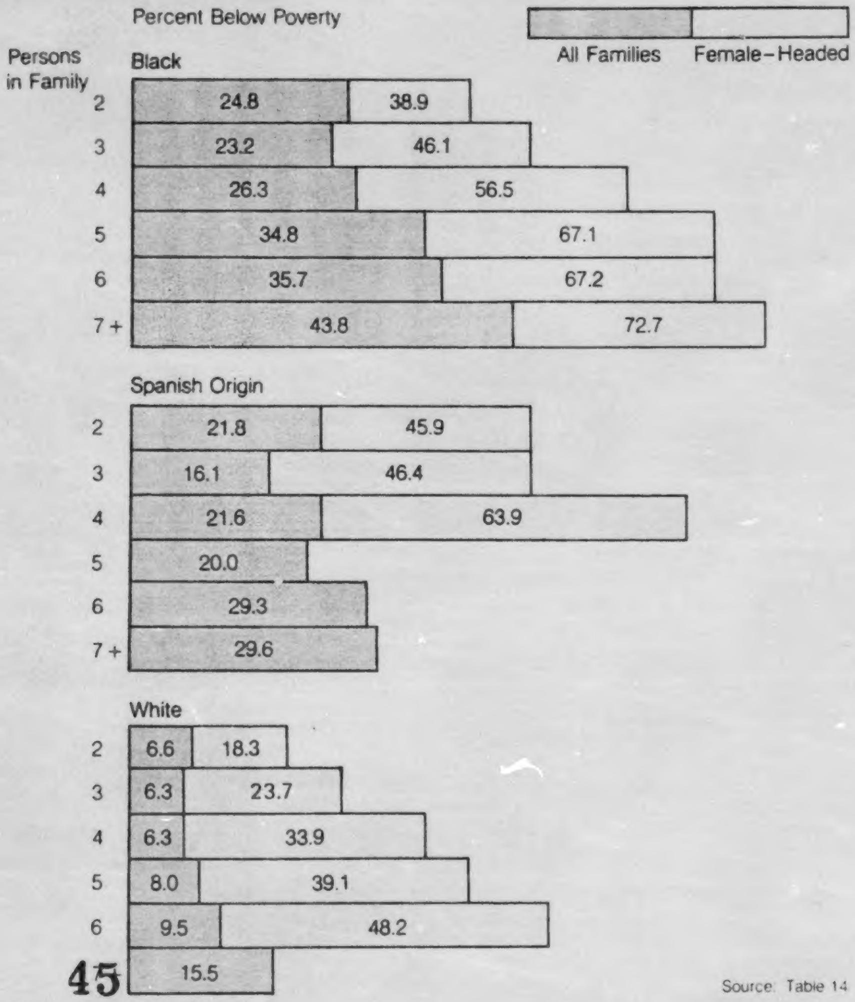
(B) Base is less than 75,000.

[1] Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, P-60, No. 116.

Chart 14-A.
Family Size for Families Below the Poverty Level in 1977, by Race and Spanish Origin

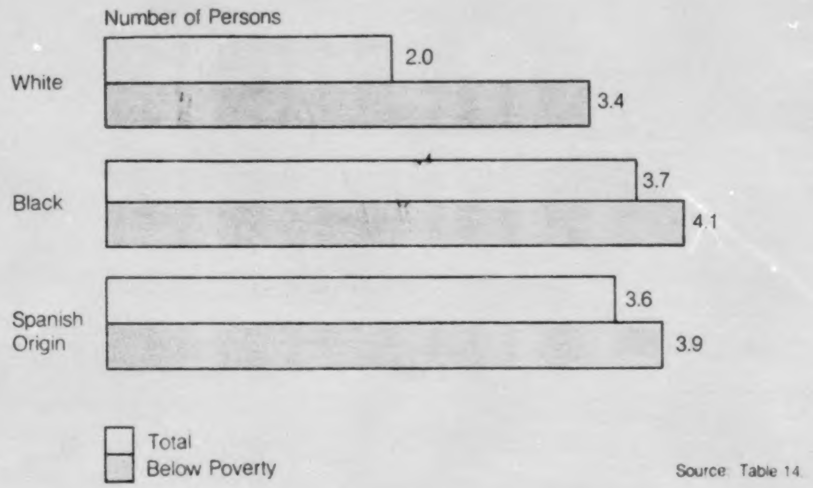
Regardless of family size, both Black and Spanish origin families were twice as likely as White families to be below poverty level. In addition, a higher percentage of female-headed than male-headed households was below poverty level in each family size and racial/ethnic group in 1977.



Source: Table 14

Chart 14-B.
Median Family Size for Families with Female Head in 1977, by Race and Spanish Origin

White, Black and Spanish origin families headed by females and below the poverty level tended to be larger than female-headed families in general.



Source: Table 14

Table 15.
Race/Ethnicity of Household Heads by Total Money Income in 1977

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of March 1978)

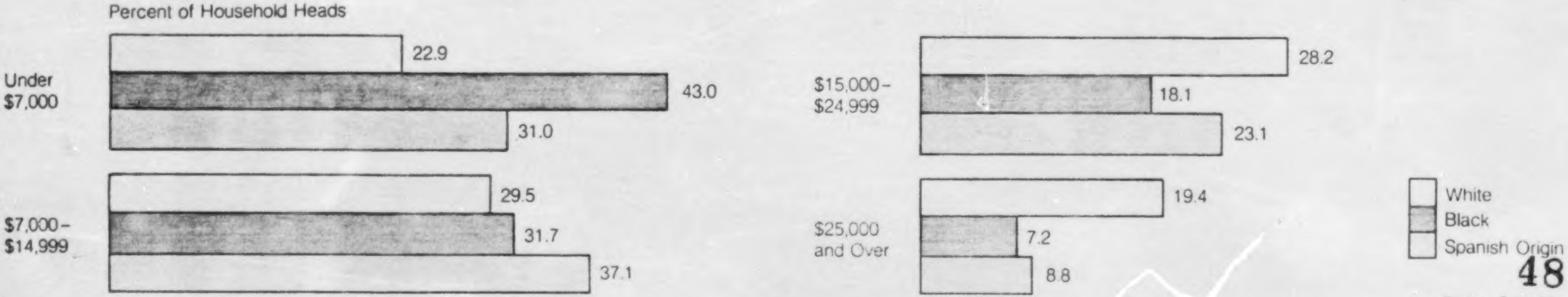
Race/Ethnicity	Total	Under $4,000	$4,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $11,999	$12,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $17,499	$17,500 to $19,999	$20,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over
	Number											
All Households	76,030	9,356	9,686	8,902	5,491	8,149	6,563	5,323	8,758	5,542	6,655	1,604
White	66,934	7,334	7,890	7,625	4,805	7,274	5,959	4,862	8,088	5,204	6,255	1,545
Black	7,977	1,869	1,560	1,170	607	749	502	411	535	270	272	32
Spanish Origin[1]	3,304	470	554	509	331	388	289	183	290	126	147	16
	Percent											
All Households	100.0	12.3	12.8	11.7	7.2	10.7	8.6	7.0	11.5	7.3	8.8	2.1
White	100.0	11.0	11.9	11.4	7.2	10.9	8.9	7.3	12.0	7.8	9.3	2.3
Black	100.0	23.4	19.6	14.7	7.6	9.4	6.3	5.1	6.7	3.4	3.4	0.4
Spanish Origin[1]	100.0	14.2	16.8	15.4	10.0	11.7	8.8	5.5	8.8	3.8	4.5	0.5

[1] Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Series P-60, No. 116.

Chart 15.
Race/Ethnicity of Household Heads by Total Money Income in 1977 (Households as of March 1978)

Black heads of households were more likely to have incomes below $7,000 than were White and Spanish origin household heads in 1977.



Source: Table 15

Table 16.
Family Characteristics by Income Level and Racial/Ethnic Group, U.S. 1977

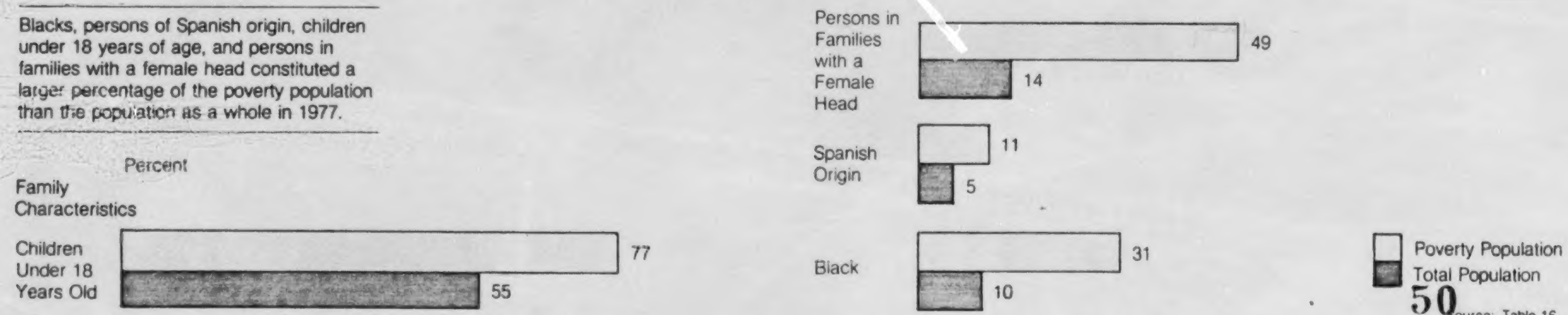
(All numbers in thousands)

Family Characteristics	All Income Levels				Income Less Than Poverty Level			
	Total U.S.	White	Black	Hispanic	Total U.S.	White	Black	Hispanic
Families	57,215	50,530	5,806	2,764	5,311	3,540	1,637	591
With related children under 18 years	31,637 (55.3%)	26,924 (53.3%)	4,107 (70.7%)	2,057 (74.4%)	4,081 (76.8%)	2,572 (72.7%)	1,406 (85.9%)	520 (88.0%)
Mean number of children	1.99	1.94	2.25	2.43	2.46	2.31	2.74	2.70
Mean size of family	3.33	3.27	3.76	4.07	3.67	3.49	4.07	4.17
Mean family income	$18,264	$18,997	$16,962	$13,293	$3,292	$3,056	$3,807	$4,192
Mean family income deficit	—	—	—	—	$1,775	$1,626	$2,023	$1,503
Family Heads								
Male family heads under 65 years	41,931 (73.3%)	38,171 (75.5%)	3,065 (52.8%)	2,040 (73.8%)	2,150 (40.5%)	1,737 (49.1%)	343 (21.0%)	261 (44.2%)
Female Heads	8,236 (14.4%)	5,828 (11.5%)	2,277 (39.2%)	561 (20.3%)	2,610 (49.1%)	1,400 (39.5%)	1,162 (71.0%)	301 (50.9%)
With related children under 18 years	5,709 (69.3%)	3,735 (64.1%)	1,878 (82.5%)	473 (84.3%)	2,384 (91.4%)	1,261 (90.1%)	1,081 (93.0%)	285 (94.7%)
% 65 years and over	14.4	14.8	11.7	7.1	13.4	13.3	13.1	5.9

Note: Percent figures in parentheses relate to the total population of families for each particular group.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "General Social and Economic Characteristics," March 1978 Current Population Survey.

Chart 16.
Family Characteristics by Income Level and Racial/Ethnic Group, U.S. 1977

Blacks, persons of Spanish origin, children under 18 years of age, and persons in families with a female head constituted a larger percentage of the poverty population than the population as a whole in 1977.



Source: Table 16

Table 17.
Number and Poverty Rate by Selected Characteristics for Persons Below the Poverty Level in 1977

(Numbers in Thousands)

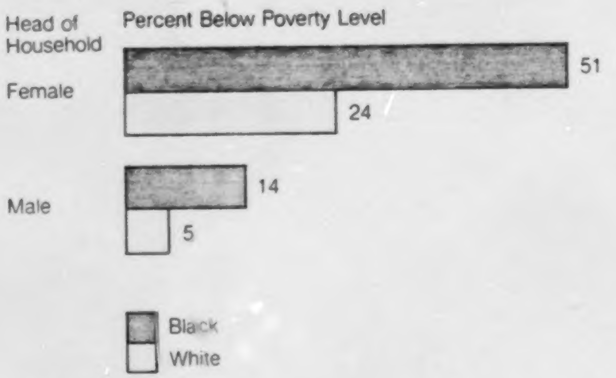
Characteristic	Number	Percent
All Persons	24,720	11.6
Race and Spanish Origin		
White	16,416	8.9
Black	7,726	31.3
Other Races	579	14.8
Spanish Origin[1]	2,700	22.4
Residence		
Inside Metropolitan Area	14,859	10.4
Inside Central Cities	9,203	15.4
In Poverty Areas	4,132	36.4
Outside Central Cities	5,657	6.8
In Poverty Areas	972	21.5
Outside Metropolitan Area	9,861	13.9
In Poverty Areas	5,236	21.4
Families—Race and Sex of Head		
All Families	5,311	9.3
Male Head	2,701	5.5
Female Head	2,610	31.7
White Families	3,540	7.0
Male Head	2,140	4.8
Female Head	1,400	24.0
Black Families	1,637	28.2
Male Head	475	13.5
Female Head	1,162	51.0

[1] Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 116, July 1978.

Chart 17.
Composition of the Family Below Poverty Level in 1977

Both Black male and female heads of households were more than twice as likely as their White counterparts to be below the poverty level. In addition, the poverty level percentage for Black female heads of households was ten times higher than that for White male heads of household in 1977



Source Table 17

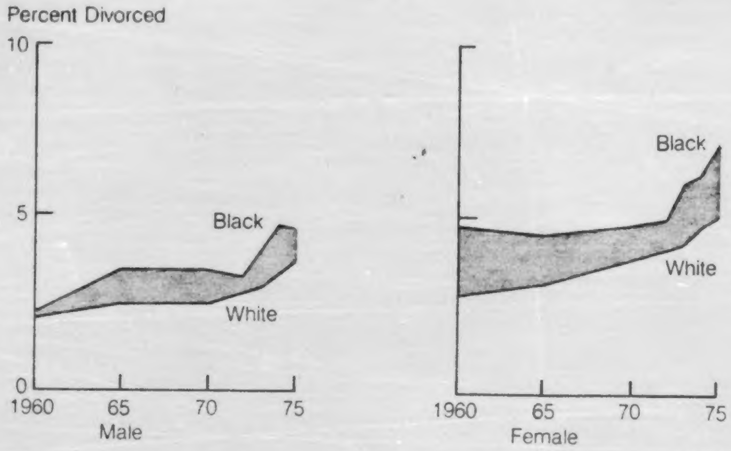
Table 18.
Percent Married and Divorced of Population 18 Years Old and Over by Race and Sex: 1960-1975

Marriage and Divorce	1960	1965	1970	1972	1973	1974	1975
Percent married, of population 18 years and over:							
Male	76.4	76.2	75.0	74.8	74.5	73.7	72.8
White	77.3	76.9	76.1	75.0	75.9	74.9	73.9
Black and other	68.4	70.2	65.4	64.8	62.8	63.1	63.5
Female	71.6	70.5	68.5	68.5	68.1	67.6	66.7
White	72.2	70.9	69.3	69.6	69.3	68.8	68.0
Black and other	66.3	67.6	62.6	60.2	58.5	58.9	57.3
Percent divorced, 18 years old and over:							
Male	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.7
White	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.6
Black and other	2.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	4.0	4.8	4.6
Female	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.3
White	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.7	5.0
Black and other	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.9	6.1	6.3	7.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 287.

Chart 18.
Percent Married and Divorced of Population 18 Years and Over by Race and Sex: 1960-1975

For 1960-75, Black men and women and those of other racial groups were more likely to be divorced than were Whites although divorces increased among all racial groups during this period.



Source: Table 18.

Table 19.
Number of Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Age and Selected Characteristics: United States, 1976

(Number in thousands)

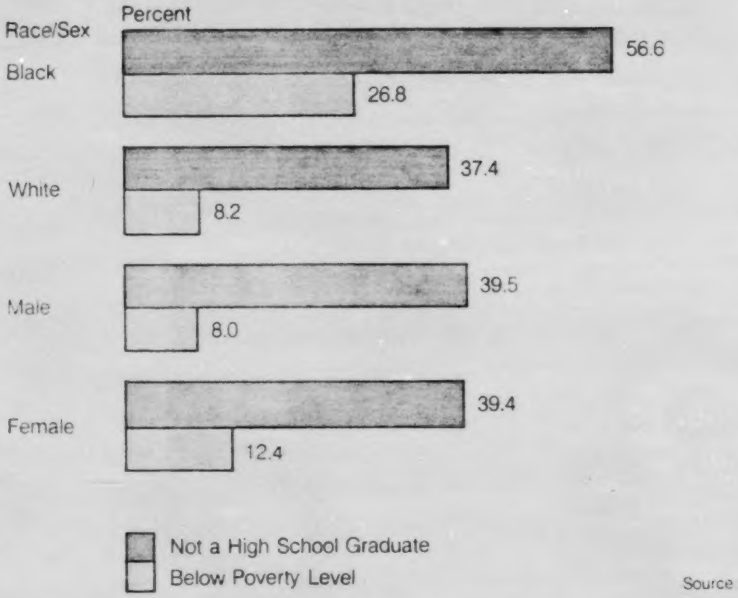
	Age				
Race and Sex	Total	14-21	22-44	45-64	65+
All Incomes	164,935	32,842	66,615	43,378	22,100
White	144,795	27,890	58,054	38,829	20,020
Black	17,398	4,397	7,164	3,985	1,852
Male	78,782	16,371	32,548	20,731	9,132
Female	86,153	16,471	34,067	22,647	12,968
% Below Poverty	10.3	13.2	8.6	8.3	15.0
White	8.2	9.7	6.8	6.6	13.2
Black	26.8	34.8	21.6	23.6	34.8
Male	8.0	11.9	6.4	6.3	10.8
Female	12.4	14.6	10.7	10.1	17.9
% Not a High School Graduate	39.4	63.8	19.8	39.5	62.5
White	37.4	62.4	18.1	36.4	60.3
Black	56.6	72.0	33.1	68.6	85.3
Male	39.5	65.4	18.8	40.7	64.0
Female	39.4	62.1	20.7	38.3	61.5

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, P-60, No. 115.

Chart 19.
Income and Education for Persons 14 Years Old and Over: United States, 1976

Compared to Whites, Blacks were less likely to be high school graduates and more likely to be below poverty level in income.

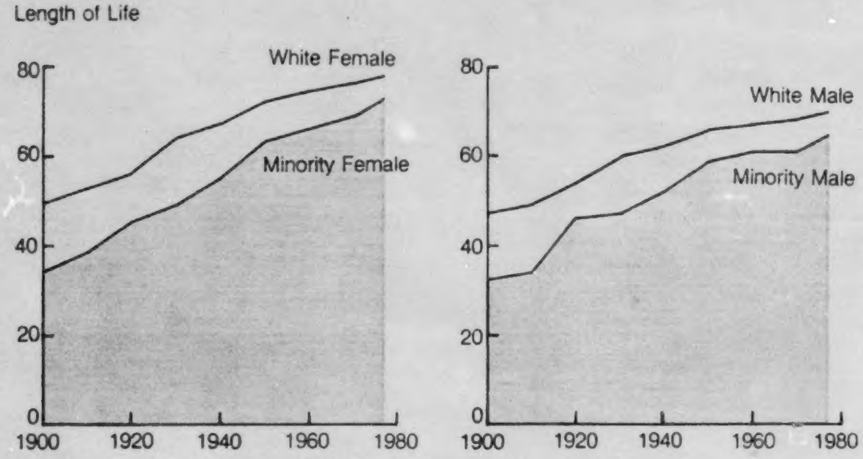


Source: Table 19

3.
Health Status

Chart 20.
Estimated Average Length of Life in Years by Race and Sex: Death Registration States, 1900-1928 and United States, 1929-1977

Male members of minority races have the shortest life expectancy in the United States despite the significant increase in life expectancy for all racial groups since 1900. However, since 1969, minority females have had a life expectancy greater than that of White males.



Source: Table 20

Table 20.
Estimated Average Length of Life in Years by Race and Sex: Death-registration States, 1900-1928, and United States, 1929-1977

Area and Year	White		Racial Minority		Area and Year	White		Racial Minority	
United States	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
1977	70.0	77.7	64.6	73.1	1937	59.3	63.8	48.3	52.5
1976	69.7	77.3	64.1	72.6	1936	58.0	61.9	47.0	51.4
1975	69.4	77.2	63.6	72.3	1935	61.0	65.0	51.3	55.2
1974	68.9	76.6	62.9	71.2	1934	60.5	64.6	50.2	53.7
1973	68.4	76.1	61.9	70.1	1933	62.7	66.3	53.5	56.0
1972[1,2]	68.3	75.5	61.5	69.9	1932	62.0	64.5	52.8	54.6
1971[2]	68.3	75.8	61.6	69.7	1931	60.8	64.7	49.5	51.5
1970[2]	68.0	75.6	61.3	69.4	1930	59.7	63.5	47.3	49.2
1969	67.8	75.1	60.5	68.4	1929	57.2	60.3	45.7	47.8
1968	67.5	74.9	60.1	67.5					
1967	67.8	75.1	61.1	68.2	Death Registration States				
1966	67.6	74.7	60.7	67.4	1928	57.0	60.0	45.6	47.0
1965	67.6	74.7	61.1	67.4	1927	60.5	63.9	47.6	48.9
1964	67.7	74.6	61.1	67.2	1926	57.0	59.6	43.7	45.6
1963[3]	67.5	74.4	60.9	66.5	1925	59.3	62.4	44.9	46.7
1962[3]	67.6	74.4	61.5	66.8	1924	59.8	63.4	45.5	47.8
1961	67.8	74.5	61.9	67.0	1923	57.1	59.6	47.7	48.9
1960	67.4	74.1	61.1	66.3	1922	59.1	61.9	51.8	53.0
1959	67.5	74.2	61.3	66.5	1921	60.8	62.9	51.6	51.3
1958	67.4	73.9	61.0	65.8	1920	54.4	55.6	45.5	45.2
1957	67.2	73.7	60.7	65.5	1919	54.5	57.4	44.5	44.4
1956	67.5	73.9	61.3	66.1	1918	37.1	43.2	29.9	32.5
1955	67.4	73.7	61.4	66.1	1917	49.3	55.3	37.0	40.8
1954	67.5	73.7	61.1	65.9	1916	50.2	55.2	39.6	43.1
1953	66.8	73.0	59.7	64.5	1915	53.1	57.5	37.5	40.5
1952	66.6	72.6	59.1	63.8	1914	52.7	57.5	37.1	40.8
1951	66.5	72.4	59.2	63.4	1913	50.8	55.7	36.7	40.3
1950	66.5	72.2	59.1	62.9	1912	51.9	56.2	35.9	40.0
1949	66.2	71.9	58.9	62.7	1911	51.3	54.9	34.6	38.2
1948	65.5	71.0	58.1	62.5	1910	48.6	52.0	33.8	37.5
1947	65.2	70.5	57.9	61.9	1909	50.9	54.2	34.2	37.3
1946	65.1	70.3	57.5	61.0	1908	49.9	53.3	33.8	36.0
1945	64.4	69.5	56.1	59.6	1907	46.0	50.4	31.1	34.0
1944	64.5	68.4	55.8	57.7	1906	47.3	51.4	31.8	33.9
1943	63.2	65.7	55.4	56.1	1905	47.6	50.6	29.6	33.1
1942	65.9	69.4	55.4	58.2	1904	46.6	49.5	29.1	32.7
1941	64.4	68.5	52.5	55.3	1903	49.5	52.5	31.7	34.6
1940	62.1	66.6	51.5	54.9	1902	50.2	53.8	32.9	36.4
1939	63.3	66.6	53.2	56.0	1901	48.0	51.0	32.2	35.3
1938	63.2	66.8	51.7	54.3	1900	46.6	48.7	32.5	33.5

[1] Deaths based on a 50-percent sample.

[2] Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

[3] Figures by race exclude data for residents of New Jersey.

Source: U.S.P.H.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Life Tables. Vital Statistics of the U.S., 1974, Vol. II—Section 5. In preparation.

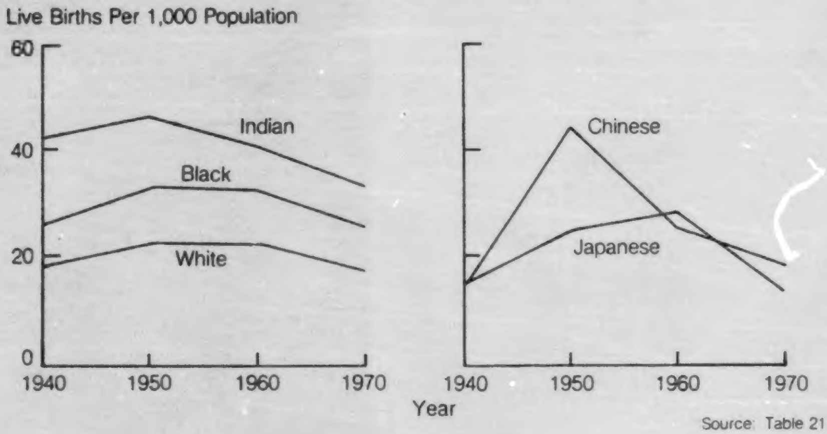
Table 21.
Crude Birth Rates by Race for Specified Years: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Race/Ethnic Group	1940	1950	1960	1970
All Races	19.4	24.1	23.7	18.4
White Americans	18.6	23.0	22.7	17.4
Black Americans	26.5	33.1	31.9	25.3
Indian Americans	42.0	45.8	40.3	32.6
Japanese Americans	15.0	24.5	28.0	13.9
Chinese Americans	14.5	43.9	24.6	18.0
Other Races	22.0	19.1	37.8	24.3

Source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1960, Vol. 1 (Rates computed for 1970.)

Chart 21.
Live Births Per 1000 Population for Racial/Ethnic Minorities: 1940-1970

After experiencing a two-decade increase in crude birth rates following World War II, all racial groups by 1970 had birth rates close to those for 1940. The exception was the crude birth rate for American Indians. Their crude birth rate for 1970 was lower than for 1940.



Source: Table 21.

Table 22.
Death Rates, According to Age, Color, and Sex: United States, 1977

Age Group	Total			White			All Other		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of Deaths Per 100,000 Resident Population								
All ages[1]	878.1	994.1	768.2	888.2	998.2	783.3	813.0	967.1	672.5
Under 1	1,485.6	1,659.0	1,303.5	1,266.2	1,429.7	1,094.8	2,546.4	2,780.4	2,304.5
1-4	68.8	76.5	60.8	62.5	69.7	55.0	97.6	108.1	87.1
5-9	34.0	40.6	27.1	32.1	38.4	25.6	43.0	51.6	34.3
10-14	35.1	44.4	25.5	34.0	42.5	25.0	41.0	53.9	28.0
15-19	101.6	145.7	56.4	101.2	145.8	55.2	103.9	145.0	62.8
20-24	133.5	201.9	65.3	125.0	190.0	59.3	184.1	276.6	99.1
25-29	132.1	193.9	71.4	114.4	167.3	61.4	246.9	382.0	131.7
30-34	140.9	193.2	90.0	121.2	164.2	78.3	279.6	415.1	165.6
35-39	195.5	259.5	134.8	166.6	219.3	115.6	393.2	560.8	256.1
40-44	304.7	393.3	220.6	264.5	339.7	191.7	580.0	793.0	404.1
45-49	482.3	625.8	345.8	434.9	565.1	309.7	832.5	1,100.8	599.7
50-54	754.7	998.7	528.7	695.1	925.4	480.1	1,244.7	1,624.2	914.5
55-59	1,138.1	1,524.3	785.1	1,068.0	1,440.0	726.2	1,775.2	2,310.8	1,307.5
60-64	1,784.9	2,431.1	1,216.5	1,704.3	2,338.0	1,144.0	2,561.1	3,360.1	1,895.0
65-69	2,480.4	3,473.5	1,691.2	2,431.8	3,436.4	1,632.7	2,886.2	3,795.2	2,176.1
70-74	3,847.1	5,319.9	2,766.7	3,727.7	5,233.9	2,634.6	5,156.7	6,196.1	4,298.6
75-79	6,073.0	8,153.1	4,739.7	5,957.4	8,104.6	4,603.3	7,408.0	8,650.4	6,450.8
80-84	8,814.7	11,363.7	7,393.6	8,949.5	11,597.5	7,494.9	7,351.1	8,986.0	6,265.0
85+	14,725.9	17,299.1	13,542.3	15,292.2	18,041.7	14,039.7	9,595.6	11,286.1	8,673.5

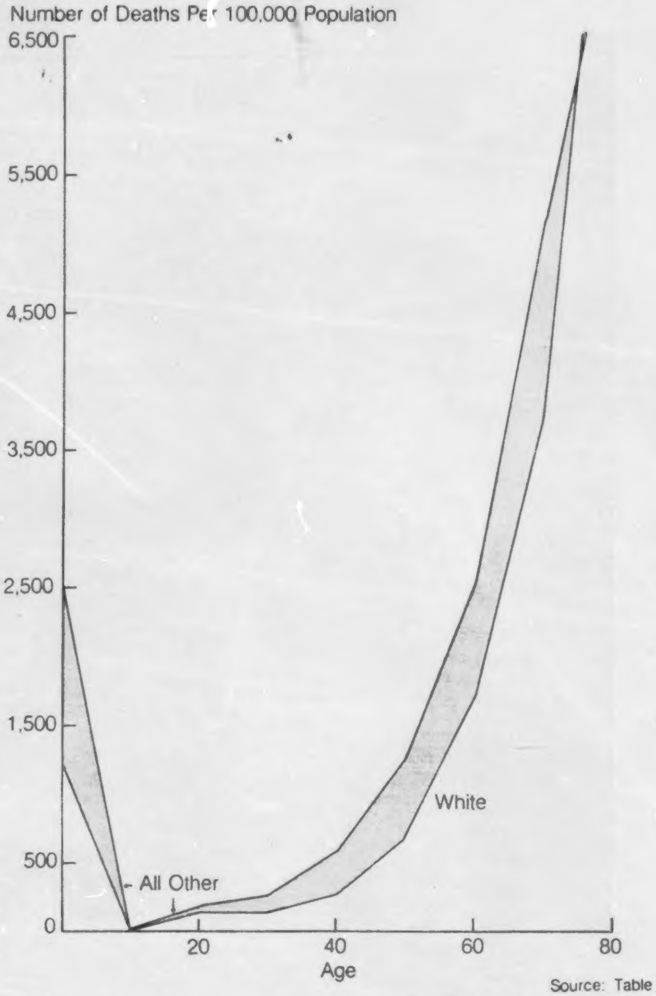
[1] Figures for age not stated included in "All ages" but not distributed among age groups.

Note: Refers only to resident deaths occurring within the United States.

Source: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, (PHS) 79-1120, vol. 28, no. 1.

Chart 22.
Deaths and Death Rates By Age, and Color: United States, 1977

For minority children under age one, the number of deaths was nearly double that of Whites. In fact, the death rate among minorities exceeded those among Whites at all age levels until age eighty.



Source: Table 22.

Table 23.
Age-Adjusted Death Rates, According to Race and Sex: United States, Selected Years 1945-1977

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Year	RACE								
	Total			White			All other		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of deaths per 1,000 resident population								
1945	...9.5	11.1	8.0	9.1	10.7	7.5	13.1	14.5	11.9
1950	...8.4	10.0	6.9	8.0	9.6	6.5	12.3	13.6	10.9
1955	...7.7	9.3	6.1	7.4	9.1	5.7	10.4	11.9	9.1
1960	...7.6	9.5	5.9	7.3	9.2	5.6	10.5	12.1	8.9
1965	...7.4	9.5	5.6	7.0	9.1	5.3	10.1	12.2	8.3
1970	...7.1	9.3	5.3	6.8	8.9	5.0	9.8	12.3	7.7
1971	...7.0	9.2	5.2	6.7	8.8	4.9	9.6	12.1	7.5
1972[1]	...7.0	9.2	5.2	6.7	8.8	4.9	9.7	12.3	7.5
1973	...6.9	9.1	5.1	6.6	8.7	4.8	9.5	12.1	7.4
1974	...6.7	8.8	4.9	6.4	8.4	4.7	9.0	11.5	6.9
1975	...6.4	8.5	4.7	6.1	8.1	4.5	8.5	11.0	6.5
1976	...6.3	8.3	4.6	6.0	8.0	4.4	8.3	10.7	6.4
1977	...6.1	8.1	4.5	5.9	7.8	4.3	8.1	10.5	6.2

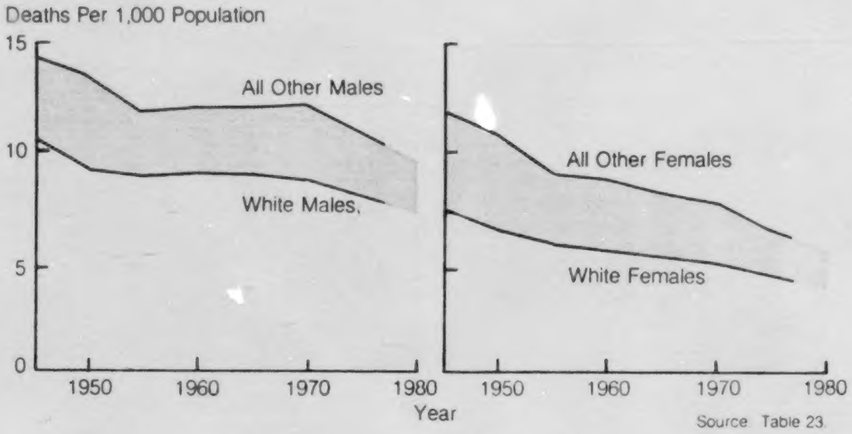
[1] Data are based on 50-percent sample of deaths.

Note: Beginning 1970, deaths of nonresidents of the United States are excluded. Age-adjusted rates are computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940. Adjustment is based on 11 age groups.

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics: *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, for data years 1900-1973, Washington, District of Columbia. U.S. Government Printing Office; for years 1974-1977, Public Health Service, DHEW, Hyattsville, Md. To be published.

Chart 23.
Age-Adjusted Death Rates, According to Color and Sex: United States, 1945-1977

The age-adjusted death rates of minority-member males and females were higher than those for Whites. However, since 1955, the death rate for minority females has been lower than that for White males.



Source: Table 23.

Table 24.
Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Leading Chronic Disease Conditions in the United States, Selected Years, 1950-1977

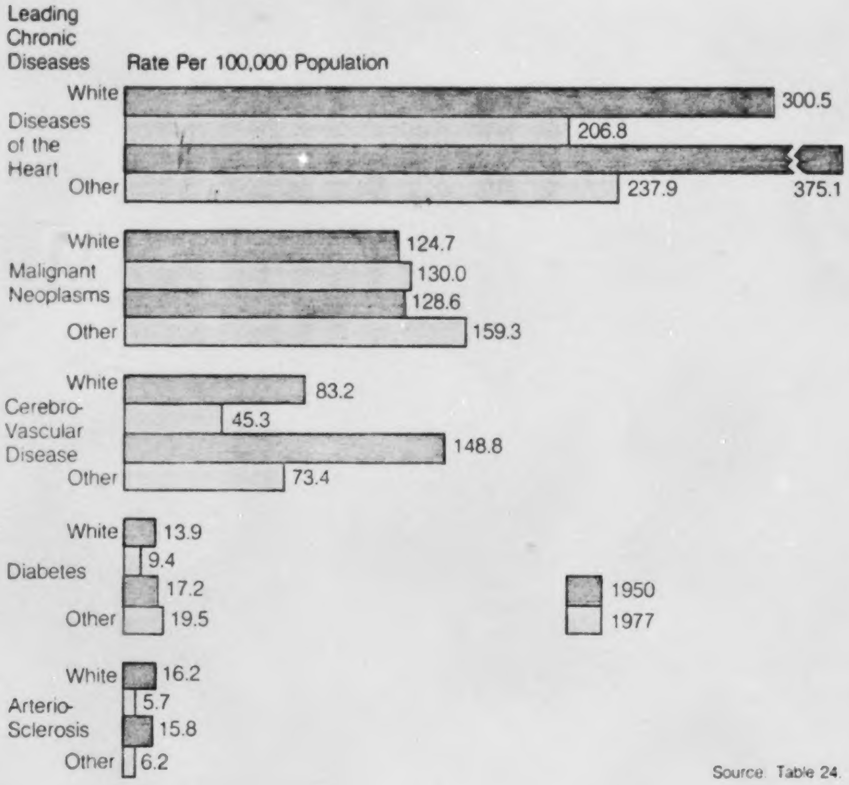
Disease	Year	Total	White	All Others
Diseases of the Heart	50	307.6	300.5	375.1
	60	286.2	281.5	324.2
	65	275.6	270.6	319.4
	70	253.6	249.1	288.9
	75	220.5	217.2	245.2
	76	216.7		
	77	210.4	206.8	237.9
Malignant Neoplasms	50	125.4	124.7	128.6
	60	125.8	124.2	139.3
	65	127.9	125.8	147.7
	70	129.9	127.8	148.3
	75	130.9	128.1	155.0
	76	132.3	129.5	156.3
	77	133.0	130.0	159.3
Cerebro-vascular diseases	50	88.8	83.2	148.8
	60	79.7	74.2	134.8
	65	73.1	67.5	129.6
	70	66.3	61.8	107.0
	75	54.5	51.3	82.0
	76	51.4	48.5	77.6
	77	48.2	45.3	73.4
Diabetes	50	14.3	13.9	17.2
	60	13.6	12.8	21.6
	65	13.5	12.5	23.6
	70	14.1	12.9	25.2
	75	11.6	10.4	21.7
	76	11.1	10.0	21.0
	77	10.4	9.4	19.5
Arterio-sclerosis	50	16.2	16.2	15.8
	60	13.2	13.1	13.8
	65	12.0	12.0	12.3
	70	8.4	8.4	8.2
	75	6.6	6.6	6.1
	76	6.4	6.5	5.7
	77	6.2	6.2	5.7

Source: (1) Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "Mortality Trends for Leading Causes of Death, U.S. 1950-69." Rockville, Maryland. Series 20, No. 16, Table K, p. 30.

(2) Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Summary Report, Final Mortality Statistics 1970, Vol. 22, No. 8 and 1975, Vol. 25, No. 11.

Chart 24.
Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Leading Chronic Disease Conditions in the United States: 1950-1977

Minority members continued to have higher death rates resulting from leading chronic diseases than Whites in 1977.



Source: Table 24.

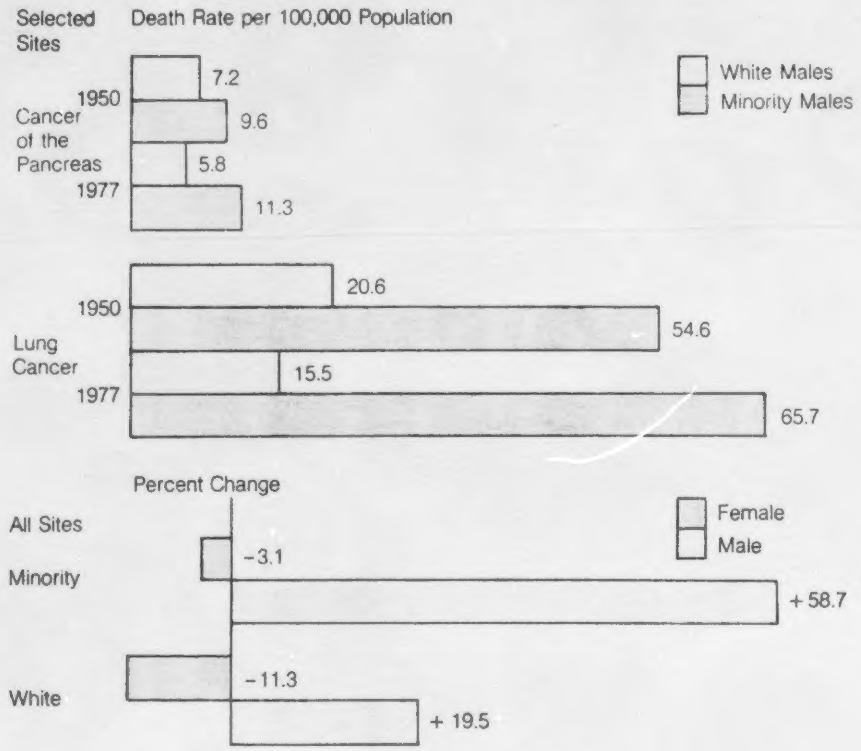
Table 25.
Comparison of Death Rates* for United States, 1950 and 1973, for Selected Sites of Cancer, by Race and Sex

		Males				Females			
Site	Race	Rate 1950	Rate 1973	Change	Percent Change in Rate	Rate 1950	Rate 1973	Change	Percent Change in Rate
All Sites	White	144.7	172.9	28.2	19.5	130.5	115.8	-14.7	-11.3
	Nonwhite	136.6	216.8	80.2	58.7	139.8	135.6	-4.2	-3.1
Esophagus	White	3.9	3.7	-0.2	-5.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
	Nonwhite	7.0	12.1	5.1	72.9	1.9	3.3	1.4	73.7
Stomach	White	20.4	7.8	-12.6	-61.8	11.1	3.7	-7.4	-66.7
	Nonwhite	28.2	16.1	-12.1	-42.9	14.5	7.0	-7.5	-51.7
Colon-Rectum	White	23.2	23.2	0.0	0.0	22.0	18.0	-4.0	-18.2
	Nonwhite	15.6	18.5	2.9	18.6	16.7	17.3	0.6	3.6
Pancreas	White	7.2	9.6	2.4	33.3	4.8	5.6	0.8	16.7
	Nonwhite	5.8	11.3	5.5	94.8	3.7	7.3	3.6	97.3
Lung	White	20.6	54.5	33.9	164.6	4.4	12.4	8.0	181.8
	Nonwhite	15.5	65.7	50.2	323.9	3.7	12.8	9.1	245.9
Breast	White	—	—	—	—	24.5	25.4	0.9	3.7
	Nonwhite	—	—	—	—	20.3	24.0	3.7	18.2
Uterus	White	—	—	—	—	19.0	8.1	-10.9	-57.4
	Nonwhite	—	—	—	—	40.6	19.1	-21.5	-53.0
Prostate	White	15.7	15.4	-0.3	-1.9	—	—	—	—
	Nonwhite	19.6	28.3	8.7	44.4	—	—	—	—
Bladder	White	6.1	5.9	-0.2	-3.3	2.6	1.6	-1.0	-33.5
	Nonwhite	4.3	4.6	0.3	7.0	3.0	2.4	-0.6	-20.0
Kidney	White	3.2	4.1	0.9	28.1	1.8	1.9	0.1	5.6
	Nonwhite	1.9	3.2	1.3	68.4	1.3	2.0	0.7	53.8

*Per 100,000 population standardized for age in 1950 on U.S. Census Population.
Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics.

Chart 25.
Comparison of Death Rates by Race and Sex for United States: 1950 and 1977

From 1950 to 1977, the death rate for cancer of the lung and cancer of the pancreas increased significantly for minority males. On the other hand, the cancer death rates for all females declined during the same period.



Source: Table 25.

Table 26.
Infant Mortality Rates by Specified Race: United States, 1950-77 (Rates per 1,000 live births)

Year	All Races	White Americans	Black Americans	Native American[1]	Chinese American	Japanese American	Other Races[2]
1950[3]	29.2	26.8	43.9	82.1	19.3	19.1	27.9
1951[3]	28.4	25.8	44.3	—	—	—	—
1952[3]	28.4	25.5	46.9	—	—	—	—
1953[3]	27.8	25.0	44.5	—	—	—	—
1954[3]	26.6	23.9	42.9	—	—	—	—
1955[3]	26.4	23.6	43.1	59.7	18.1	10.9	17.6
1956[3]	26.0	23.2	42.4	55.1	19.4	13.9	16.8
1957[3]	26.3	23.3	44.2	56.9	16.3	13.9	16.7
1958[3]	27.1	23.8	46.3	55.1	18.9	14.1	18.7
1959[4]	26.4	23.2	44.8	48.2	15.1	12.6	20.0
1960	26.0	22.9	44.3	49.3	14.7	15.3	23.5
1961	25.3	22.4	41.8	43.4	13.9	14.8	22.7
1962[5]	25.3	22.3	42.6	42.5	16.8	14.4	22.8
1963[5]	25.2	22.2	42.8	42.8	14.2	12.8	25.4
1964[6]	24.8	21.6	42.3	—	15.3	12.2	—
1965	24.7	21.5	41.7	—	9.0	10.0	—
1966	23.7	20.6	40.2	36.9	9.9	10.6	19.8
1967	22.4	19.7	37.5	30.8	9.5	10.7	15.9
1968	21.8	19.2	36.2	27.9	8.9	10.3	15.4
1969	20.9	18.4	34.7	25.8	6.9	9.4	13.9
1970	20.0	17.8	32.7	22.0	8.5	10.6	14.8
1971	19.1	17.1	30.3	20.2	7.8	8.0	12.0
1972	18.5	16.4	29.6	18.5	5.5	9.6	12.6
1973	17.7	15.8	28.1	19.0	5.2	9.6	10.0
1974	16.7	14.9	26.8	18.6	6.0	9.3	9.5
1975	16.1	14.2	26.1	17.8	4.4	6.9	9.8
1976	15.2	13.3	25.5	18.4	5.7	4.7	8.5
1977	14.1	12.3	23.6	15.6	5.9	6.6	7.6

—Data not available.

[1] For 1950-1958 "Indian" includes only American Indian. For 1959-1971 "Indian" includes American Indian, Alaskan Native, Aleut, and Eskimo.

[2] "Other races" include "Hawaiians" and "Part Hawaiians" for 1960-1971, but exclude them for 1950-1959.

[3] Figures exclude data for residents of Alaska and Hawaii.

[4] Figures exclude data for residents of Hawaii.

[5] Figures by race exclude data for residents of New Jersey, but the data are included in the figures for "All races".

[6] In 1964 entries on the birth and death certificates of "oriental", "yellow", and "Mongolian" were coded as race not stated and then assigned to "White" or "Negro". In all other years the three entries were assigned to a specific category such as "other races", "Chinese", or "Japanese".

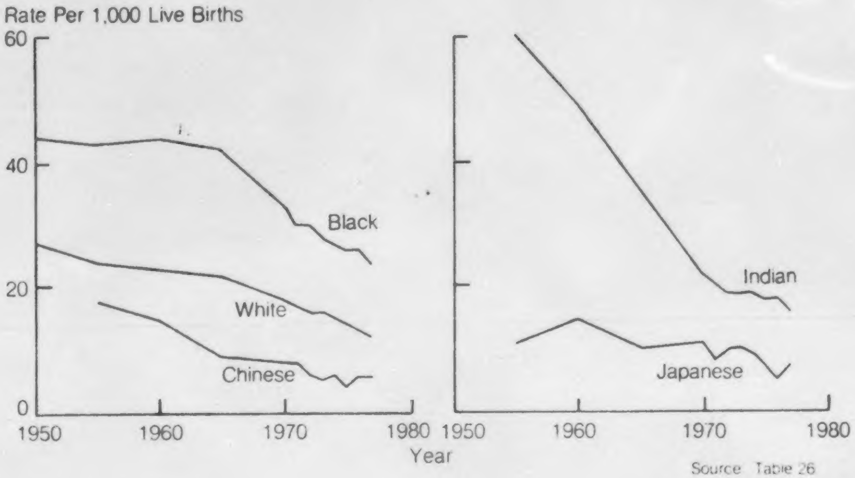
[7] The numbers of births for 1950 and 1955 are based on a complete count for 1951-54. 1956-66 and 1968-71 are based on a 50-percent sample of births, and for 1967 are based on a 20- to 50-percent sample.

Note: Death data for 1972 is based on a 50-percent sample.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics. Unpublished, Vital Statistics data.

Chart 26.
Infant Mortality Rates by Specified Race: United States, 1950-1977

Infant mortality rates for both American Indians and Blacks were significantly higher than for Whites during 1950-1977.



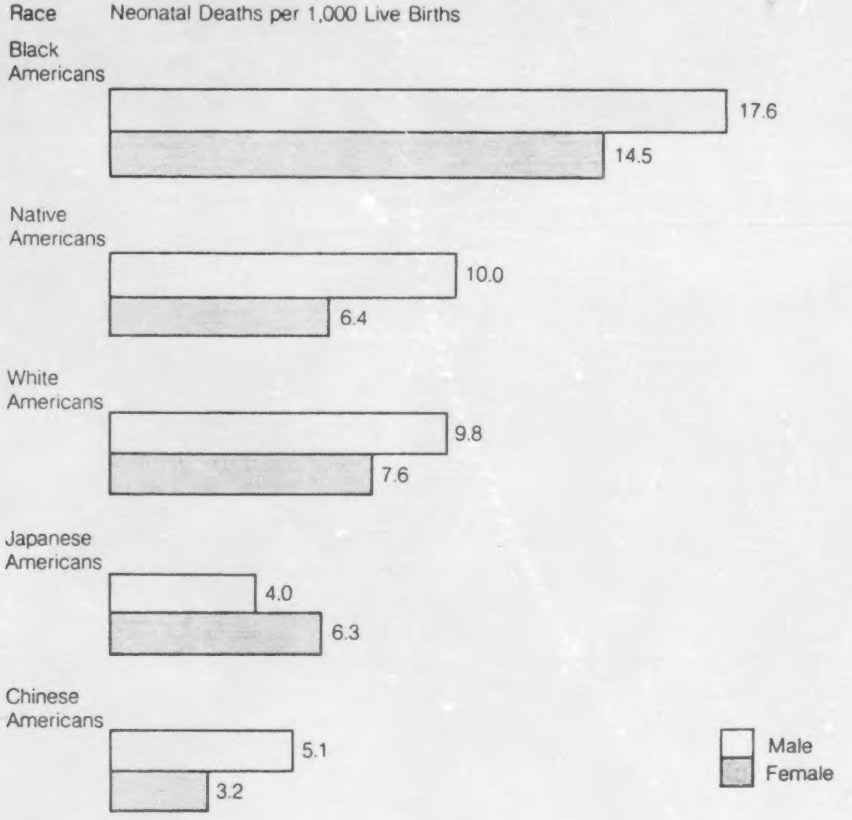
Source: Table 26

Table 27-A.
Number of Neonatal Deaths and Rate Per 1,000 for Specified Race: United States, 1977

	All Races	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Other
				Number			
Both sexes	32,860	23,540	8,749	252	42	42	235
Male	18,766	13,601	4,849	155	26	17	118
Female	14,094	9,939	3,900	97	16	25	117
				Rate			
Both sexes	9.9	8.7	16.1	8.3	4.2	5.1	5.5
Male	11.0	9.8	17.6	10.0	5.1	4.0	5.3
Female	8.7	7.6	14.5	6.4	3.2	6.3	5.7

Chart 27-A.
Neonatal Mortality Rates for Specified Races by Sex: United States, 1977

Black males, in 1977, had the highest neonatal mortality rate in the United States while Japanese-American males had the lowest. Regardless of sex, the overall neonatal mortality rate of Blacks was nearly double that of Whites.



Source: Table 27A.

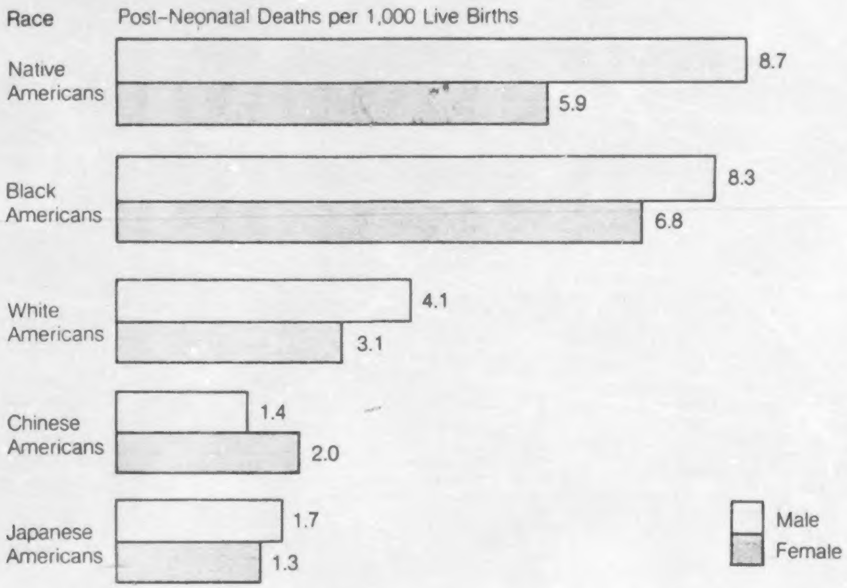
Table 27-B.
Number of Post-Neonatal Deaths and Rate Per 1,000 Live Births for Specified Race: United States, 1977

	All Races	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Other
				Number			
Both sexes	14,115	9,659	4,114	224	17	12	89
Male	8,109	5,628	2,292	135	7	7	40
Female	6,006	4,031	1,822	89	10	5	49
				Rate			
Both sexes	4.2	3.6	7.6	7.3	1.7	1.5	2.1
Male	4.8	4.1	8.3	8.7	1.4	1.7	1.8
Female	3.7	3.1	6.8	5.9	2.0	1.3	2.4

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished vital statistics data.

Chart 27-B.
Post-Neonatal Mortality Rates for Specified Races by Sex: United States, 1977

In 1977, the death rate of infants (between 28 days and one year) was highest among Native American males, with the death rate of Black infants of both sexes ranking below that of Native American males. Japanese-American female infants had the lowest death rate.



Source: Table 27B

Table 28.
Neonatal Mortality Rates by Race and Sex: Selected Years, 1950-1977

(Rates are deaths under 28 days per 1,000 live births in specified race-sex group)

Year	Number of deaths under 28 days	Total			White			All Other		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1977[1]	32,860	9.9	11.0	8.7	8.7	9.8	7.6	14.7	16.0	13.3
1976[1]	34,587	10.9	12.0	9.7	9.7	10.7	8.5	16.3	17.7	14.9
1975[1]	36,416	11.6	12.9	10.2	10.4	11.7	9.0	16.8	18.2	15.3
1974[1]	38,738	12.3	13.8	10.7	11.1	12.6	9.6	17.2	18.9	15.4
1973[1]	40,664	13.0	14.6	11.2	11.8	13.5	10.1	17.9	19.8	15.9
1972[1,2]	44,432	13.6	15.4	11.7	12.4	14.1	10.5	19.2	21.2	17.2
1971[1]	50,496	14.2	16.0	12.3	13.0	14.8	11.2	19.6	21.9	17.2
1970[1]	56,279	15.1	17.0	13.1	13.8	15.5	11.9	21.4	23.9	18.9
1969	56,085	15.6	17.7	13.3	14.2	16.2	12.0	22.5	25.3	19.8
1968	56,456	16.1	18.3	13.8	14.7	16.9	12.4	23.0	25.5	20.4
1967	58,127	16.5	18.7	14.2	15.0	17.2	12.7	23.8	26.3	21.2
1966	61,941	17.2	19.5	14.8	15.6	17.9	13.2	24.8	27.5	22.1
1965	66,419	17.7	20.0	15.2	16.1	18.3	13.8	25.4	28.4	22.4
1960	79,733	18.7	21.2	16.1	17.2	19.7	14.7	26.9	30.0	23.6
1955	77,351	19.1	21.7	16.4	17.7	20.3	15.1	27.2	30.2	24.1
1950	72,855	20.5	23.3	17.5	19.4	22.2	16.4	27.5	30.8	24.2

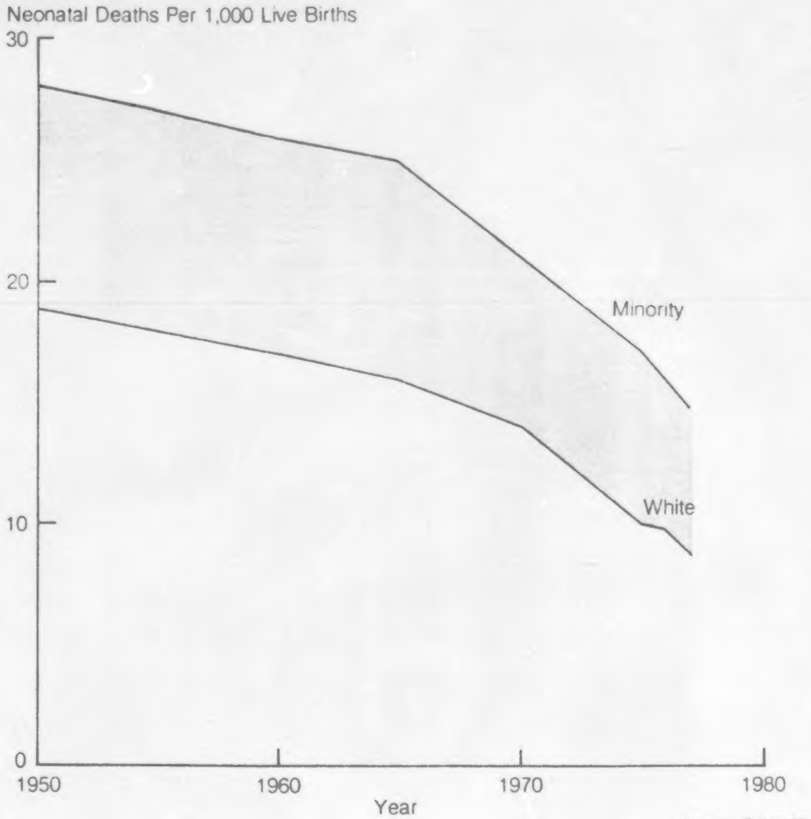
[1] Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

[2] Based on a 50-percent sample of deaths.

Source: "Facts of Life and Death" NCHS (PHS) 79-1222.

Chart 28.
Neonatal Mortality Rates by Race: 1950-1977

Minorities continued to have a far higher infant death rate than Whites during 1950-1977, even though the rates for both groups have declined markedly within the past fifteen years.



Source: Table 28

Table 29.
Infant Mortality: Selected Years, 1935-1977

Year	Infant Mortality			
	Number of deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live births		
		Total	White	All Other
1977[1]	46,975	14.1	12.3	21.7
1976[1]	48,265	15.2	13.3	23.5
1975[1]	50,525	16.1	14.2	24.2
1974[1]	52,776	16.7	14.8	24.9
1973[1]	55,581	17.7	15.8	26.2
1972[1,2]	60,182	18.5	16.4	27.7
1971[1]	67,981	19.1	17.1	28.5
1970[1]	74,667	20.0	17.8	30.9
1969	75,073	20.9	18.4	32.9
1968	76,263	21.8	19.2	34.5
1967	79,028	22.4	19.7	35.9
1966	85,516	23.7	20.6	38.8
1965	92,866	24.7	21.5	40.3
1960	110,873	26.0	22.9	43.2
1955	106,903	26.4	23.6	42.8
1950	103,825	29.2	26.8	44.5
1945	104,684	38.3	35.6	57.0
1940	110,984	47.0	43.2	73.8
1935	120,138	55.7	51.9	83.7

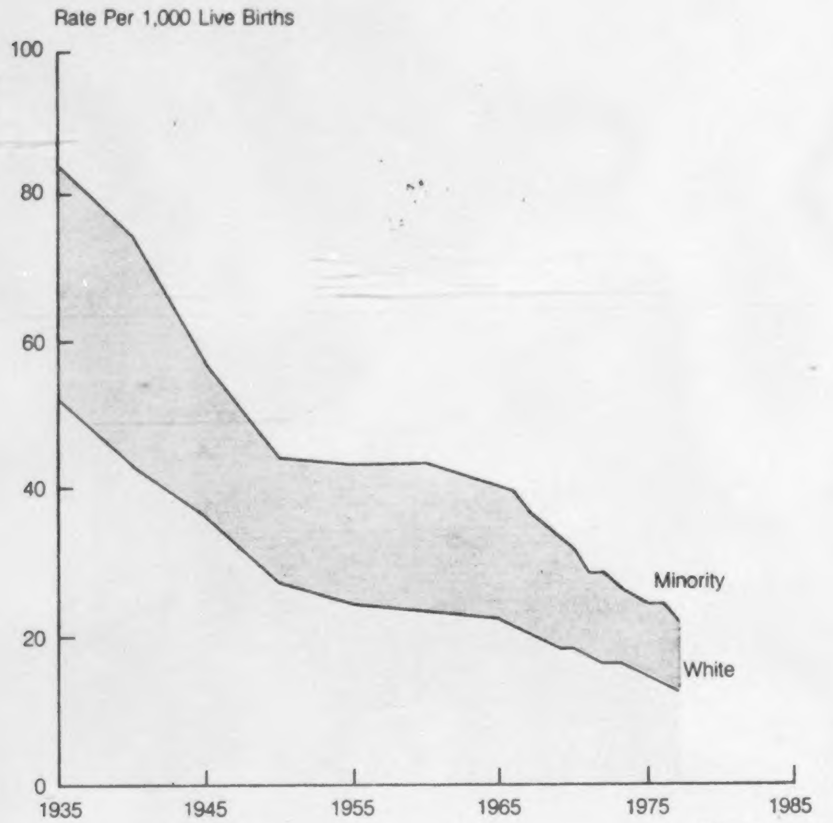
[1] Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

[2] Based on a 50-percent sample of deaths.

Source: "Facts of Life and Death", NCHS (PHS) 79-1222.

Chart 29.
Infant Mortality Rates by Race: 1935-1977

Infant mortality has declined markedly for both minorities and Whites. Also, the disparity between the two groups is also narrowing although the infant mortality rate for minorities is still higher than for Whites.



Source: Table 29

Table 30.
Maternal Mortality: Selected Years, 1935-1977

Year	Maternal Mortality[1]			
	Number of maternal deaths	Rate per 100,000 live births		
		Total	White	All Other
1977[2]	373	11.2	7.7	26.0
1976[2]	390	12.3	9.0	26.5
1975[2]	403	12.8	9.1	29.0
1974[2]	462	14.6	10.0	35.1
1973[2]	477	15.2	10.7	34.6
1972[2,3]	612	18.8	14.3	38.5
1971[2]	668	18.8	13.0	45.3
1970[2]	803	21.5	14.4	55.9
1969	801	22.2	15.5	55.7
1968	859	24.5	16.6	63.6
1967	987	28.0	19.5	69.5
1966	1,049	29.1	20.2	72.4
1965	1,189	31.6	21.0	83.7
1960	1,579	37.1	26.0	97.9
1955	1,901	47.0	32.8	130.3
1950	2,960	83.3	61.1	221.6
1945	5,668	207.2	172.1	454.8
1940	8,876	376.0	319.8	773.5
1935	12,544	582.1	530.6	945.7

[1] Refers to deaths from Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.

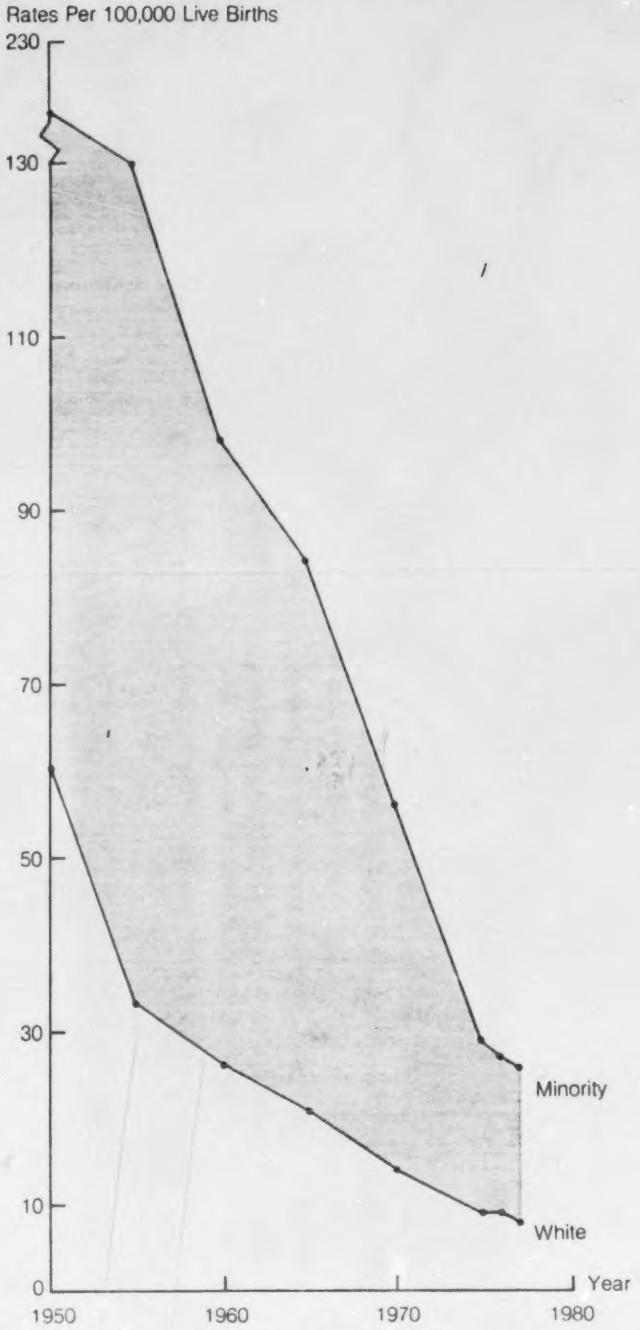
[2] Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

[3] Based on a 50-percent sample of deaths.

Source: "Facts of Life and Death", DHEW Publication No. (PHS) 79-1222.

Chart 30.
Maternal Mortality Rates by Race: United States, 1950-1977

In 1977, the maternal death rate of minorities was still nearly three times that of Whites despite the fact that all maternal death rates have drastically declined during the past 25 years.



Source: Table 30

Table 31.
Assessment of Health Status as Reported in Health Interviews by Selected Demographic Characteristics: United States, 1977

Characteristics	Population[1] in Thousands	Health Status Reported As:			
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
		Percent of Population			
Total	212,153	49.0	38.2	9.5	2.8
Age					
Under 17	59,909	59.9	35.4	3.7	0.5
17-44	86,620	53.0	38.2	7.1	1.4
45-64	43,358	36.0	41.5	16.0	6.0
65 and over	22,266	29.5	39.8	21.6	8.4
Sex					
Male	102,384	51.9	36.4	8.3	2.9
Female	109,769	46.3	40.0	10.5	2.7
Race					
White	183,910	50.8	37.3	8.8	2.6
Black	25,130	35.6	44.8	14.8	4.3
Other Races	3,113	51.4	39.6	7.4	1.1
Income					
Under $5,000	26,211	32.2	40.2	19.3	7.6
$5,000-$9,999	38,795	39.0	43.7	12.9	4.1
$10,000-$14,999	40,819	49.4	40.1	8.2	2.0
$15,000-$24,999	54,345	57.6	35.4	5.5	1.1
$25,000 and over	32,570	65.0	30.0	3.8	0.8
Not Stated	19,413	40.0	42.5	12.4	3.6
Residence					
SMSA	144,888	50.9	37.6	8.6	2.5
Central City	60,365	46.0	40.0	10.5	3.1
Outside Central City	84,523	54.5	35.8	7.2	2.0
Non-SMSA	67,265	44.9	39.7	11.4	3.6
Non Farm	60,898	44.8	39.7	11.3	3.6
Farm	6,367	45.6	39.8	11.7	2.8
Census Region					
Northeast	48,442	48.7	39.3	9.0	2.3
North Central	56,574	50.3	38.5	8.5	2.3
South	68,907	44.7	39.4	11.5	3.9
West	38,230	55.2	34.3	7.7	2.3

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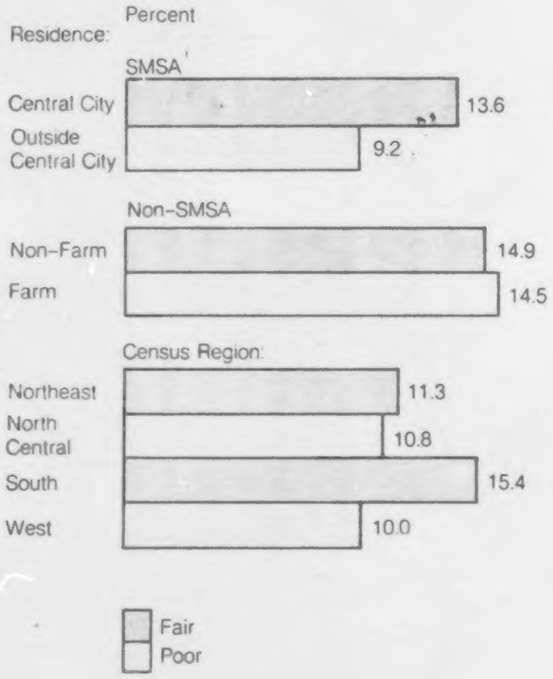
[1] Includes those for whom health status was unknown.

Source: U.S.P.H.S. National Center for Health Statistics. Unpublished data (HIS).

Chart 31.
Assessment of Health Status as Reported in Health Interviews by Residence and Census Regions: United States, 1977

Individuals residing within the central city were more likely in 1977 to describe their health as poor or fair than those living beyond the central city. Regionally, persons living in the South were more likely to say their health was poor or fair.



Source: Table 31.

Table 32.
Self-Perceived Health Status by Age and Race/Ethnicity: United States, Average Annual 1976-77

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian non-institutionalized population)

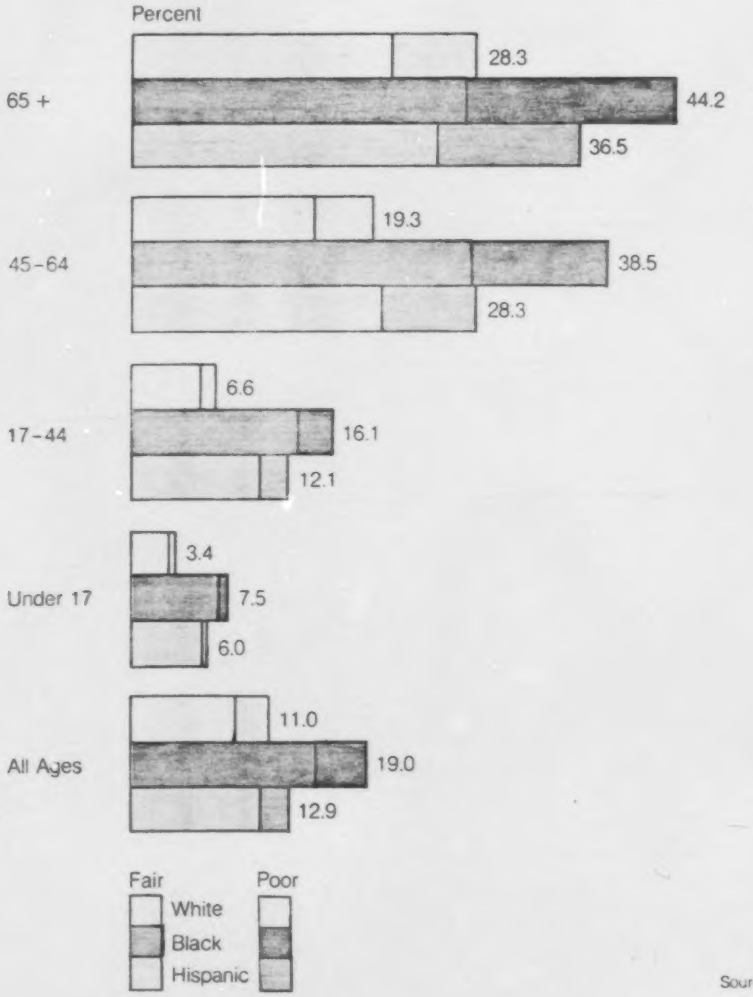
Age and Race/ Ethnicity	Population in Thousands[1]	Health Status Reported As:			
		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
		Percent of Population			
All Ages	211,400	48.6	38.6	9.5	2.8
White	160,129	51.5	37.1	8.5	2.5
Black	23,066	35.3	45.2	14.7	4.3
Hispanic	11,913	44.1	42.6	10.2	2.7
Under 17	60,399	59.3	35.9	3.8	0.4
White	42,740	64.2	32.0	3.0	0.4
Black	7,992	42.8	49.3	6.9	0.6
Hispanic	4,854	50.3	43.0	5.5	0.5
17-44	85,662	52.5	38.7	7.0	1.4
White	64,281	56.2	36.9	5.5	1.1
Black	9,374	36.7	47.0	13.6	2.5
Hispanic	4,957	44.3	43.2	10.1	2.0
45-64	43,306	35.8	41.6	16.1	6.0
White	34,999	38.0	42.3	14.3	5.0
Black	3,893	23.2	37.6	27.7	10.8
Hispanic	1,597	30.5	40.5	20.0	8.3
65 and Over	22,033	29.3	39.4	21.9	8.7
White	18,109	30.9	40.2	20.9	7.4
Black	1,807	20.3	34.6	27.5	16.7
Hispanic	505	24.4	38.5	25.1	11.4

[1] Includes health status not reported.

Source: U.S.P.H.S. National Center for Health Statistics; data from the Health Interview Survey.

Chart 32.
Self-Perceived Health Status by Age and Race/Ethnicity: United States, Average Annual 1976-1977

At all age levels, minorities were more likely than Whites to consider their health to be poor or fair.



Source: Table 32.

Table 33.
Selected Health Characteristics, According to Income and Race or Ethnicity: United States, Average Annual 1976-77

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Income and race/ ethnicity	Population in Thousands	Persons with-Self-assessed health status as fair or poor	Limitation of activity	Some form of health insurance[1]	Restricted activity days[2]	Bed days[3]
All Incomes		Percent of population			Number per person per year	
Total	211,400	12.3	13.9	88.6	18.0	7.0
White	160,129	11.0	14.0	90.8	17.6	6.6
Black	23,066	19.1	14.6	83.5	20.7	8.9
Hispanic	11,913	12.8	9.1	75.7	16.7	7.8
Less Than $10,000						
Total	68,268	20.4	21.8	80.3	25.6	10.0
White	44,555	19.5	23.8	82.9	26.2	9.8
Black	11,961	23.5	19.2	79.3	25.1	10.5
Hispanic	5,681	17.2	12.0	66.2	21.3	9.9
$10,000 or More						
Total	124,002	7.4	9.3	94.3	13.7	5.2
White	102,809	6.9	9.6	95.0	13.7	5.1
Black	8,363	11.9	8.1	92.9	14.7	6.6
Hispanic	5,122	8.0	5.8	88.0	11.9	5.5

[1] Includes private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, and other Federal programs. Based on 1976 data only.

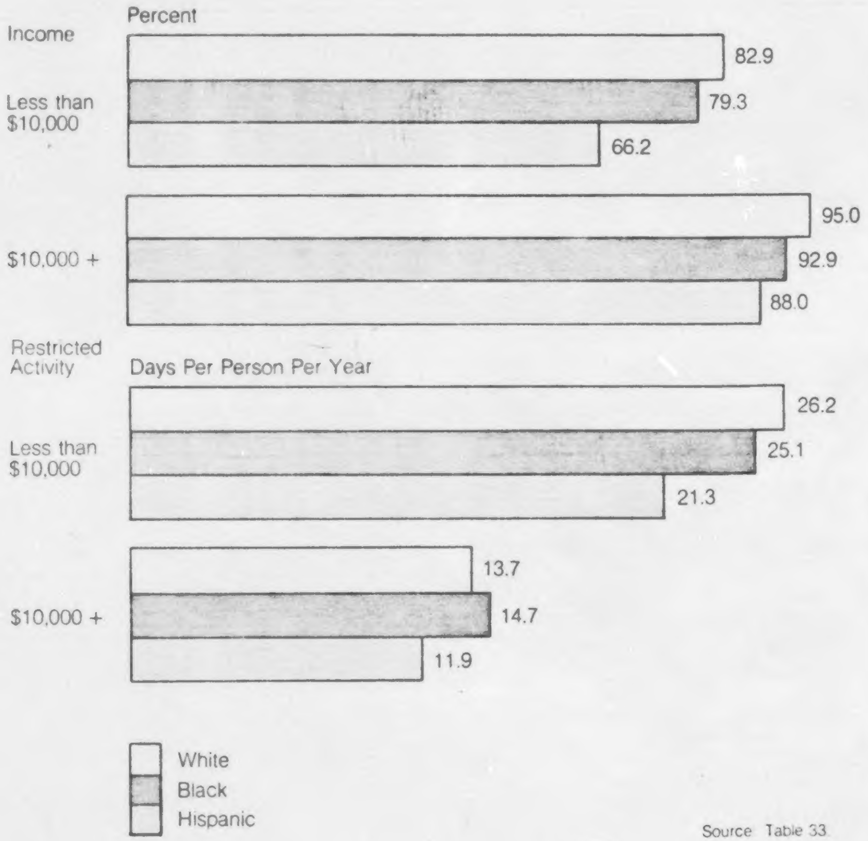
[2] Includes bed days, work-loss days, school-loss days and other restricted-activity days.

[3] Bed days are a subgroup of restricted-activity days.

Source: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the Health Interview Survey.

Chart 33.
Health Characteristics According to Income and Race/Ethnicity: United States, Average Annual 1976-1977

Regardless of race/ethnicity, individuals with incomes of $10,000 or higher, were more likely to have some form of health insurance than those with lower incomes. In addition, those with less than $10,000 annual income had more restricted activity days in 1976-77.



Source: Table 33.

Table 34.
Number of Bed Disability Days Per Person Per Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics: United States, 1977

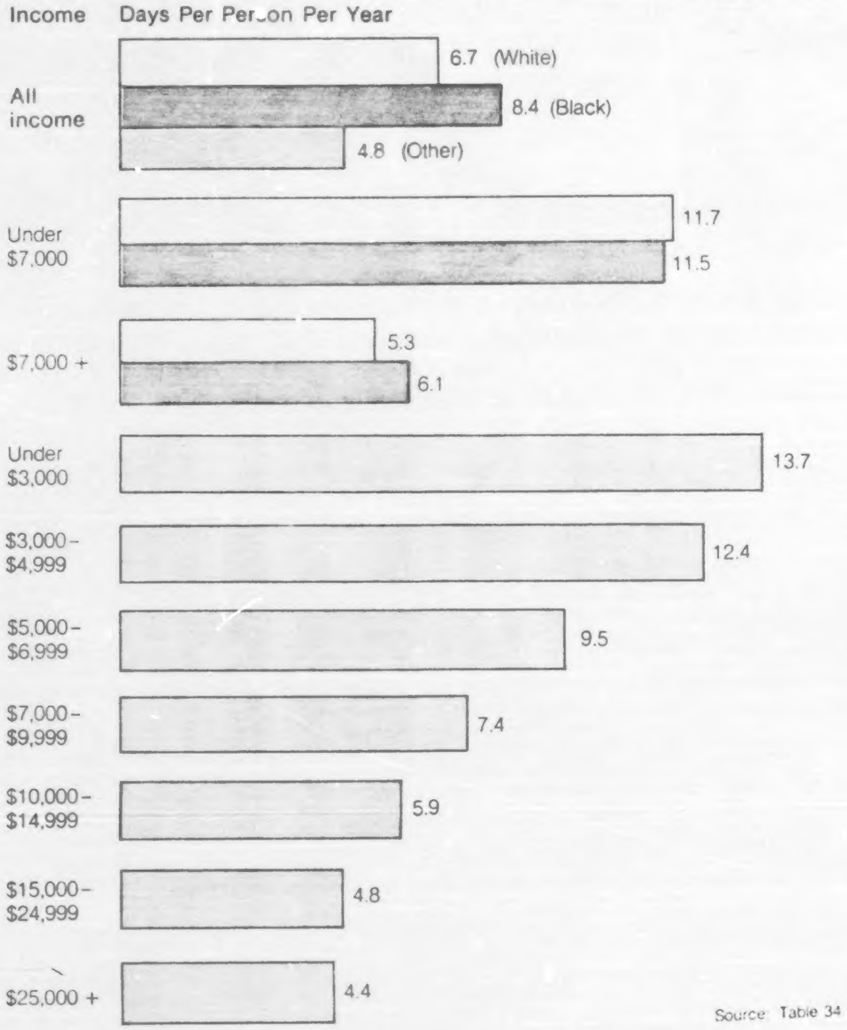
Characteristics	All Ages	Under 17 Yrs.	17-44 Yrs.	45-64 Yrs.	65+ Yrs.
	Days Per Person Per Year				
Total	6.9	5.2	5.4	8.2	14.5
Sex					
Male	5.8	5.1	4.0	7.2	12.7
Female	7.9	5.3	6.7	9.0	15.8
Race					
White	6.7	5.3	5.0	7.8	14.1
Black	8.4	4.8	8.2	11.9	19.1
Other	4.8	4.3	3.9	6.9	11.3
Income					
Under $3,000	13.7	7.2	8.6	24.9	19.1
$3,000-$4,999	12.4	7.5	10.1	17.1	16.2
$5,000-$6,999	9.5	5.3	7.3	14.0	14.8
$7,000-$9,999	7.4	5.6	5.5	11.2	12.0
$10,000-$14,999	5.9	4.9	5.1	7.0	12.1
$15,000-$24,999	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.4	11.5
$25,000+	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.3	*
Race and Income					
White					
Under $7,000	11.7	7.2	7.6	18.1	15.7
$7,000+	5.3	5.0	4.5	5.7	11.9
Black and Other					
Under $7,000	11.5	5.2	12.0	18.1	22.4
$7,000+	6.1	4.6	6.1	7.6	12.3
Residence					
Within SMSA	6.9	5.2	5.7	8.3	14.1
Outside SMSA					
Non-farm	6.9	5.2	4.8	8.1	15.6
Farm	5.8	4.8	4.0	5.9	13.0
Region					
Northeast	7.0	5.8	5.9	7.0	13.5
North Central	6.4	4.5	5.1	8.0	13.3
South	7.3	5.1	5.3	9.2	17.3
West	6.7	5.8	5.3	8.2	12.5

*Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Source: U.S.P.H.S. National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Chart 34.
Number of Bed Disability Days Per Person Per Year by Income and Race: United States, 1977

Overall, Blacks reported in 1979 more bed disability days than did Whites or members of other groups. Persons in the lowest income group experience three times more disability days than those in the highest income group. As income increases, bed disability days decrease with only a slight variation by race.



Source: Table 34

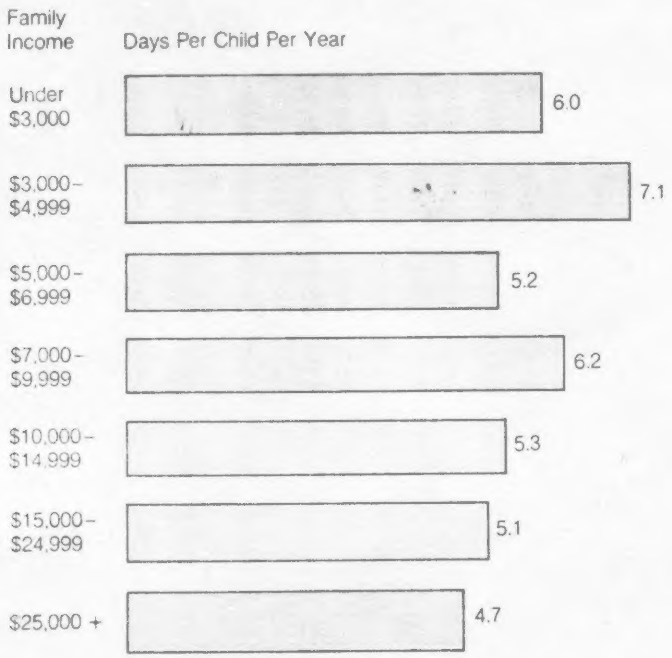
Table 35.
Number of School Loss Days Per Person 6-16 Years of Age Per Year by Selected Demographic Characteristics: United States, 1977

Characteristic	School Loss Days
Total	5.4
Sex	
Male	5.2
Female	5.6
Race	
White	5.6
Black	4.5
Other	5.0
Income	
Under $3,000	6.0
$3,000-$4,999	7.1
$5,000-$6,999	5.2
$7,000-$9,999	6.2
$10,000-$14,999	5.3
$15,000-$24,999	5.1
$25,000+	4.7
Race and Income	
White	
Under $7,000	6.5
7,000+	5.3
Black and Other	
Under $7,000	5.3
7,000+	4.5
Region	
Northeast	6.1
North Central	4.8
South	5.2
West	5.6

Source: U.S.P.H.S. National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data from the Health Interview Survey.

Chart 35.
Number of School Loss Days Per Child Per Year by Family Income: United States, 1977

In 1977, families with lower income seemed to have a larger number of school loss days per child. The average number of school loss days was five.



Source: Table 35.

Table 36. Number of School Loss Days Per Person 6-16 Years of Age Per Year by Poor and Nonpoor Status, and Race Color: United States 1964, 1973, and 1976

(Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.)

Age and Year	Total		White		All Other	
	Poor	Non Poor	Poor	Non Poor	Poor	Non Poor
1964	4.5	5.1	4.4	5.3	4.6	3.6
1973	6.7	4.7	7.3	4.8	5.8	3.7
1976	6.2	4.9	7.2	5.1	4.3	2.6

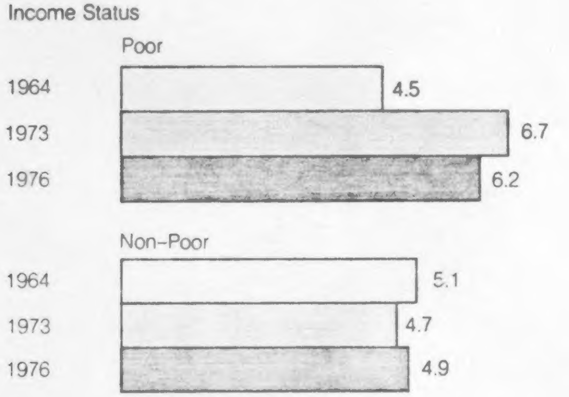
Note: Definition of Poor and Nonpoor is based on family income.

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3,000	$3,000 and over
1973	under $6,000	$6,000 and over
1976	under $7,000	$7,000 and over

Source: Unpublished data from the Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics.

Chart 36. Number of School Loss Days Per Child by Poor and Non-Poor Status: United States, 1964, 1973, and 1976

Since 1964, the number of school loss days has increased for children of the poor while declining for children of the non-poor.



Source: Table 36

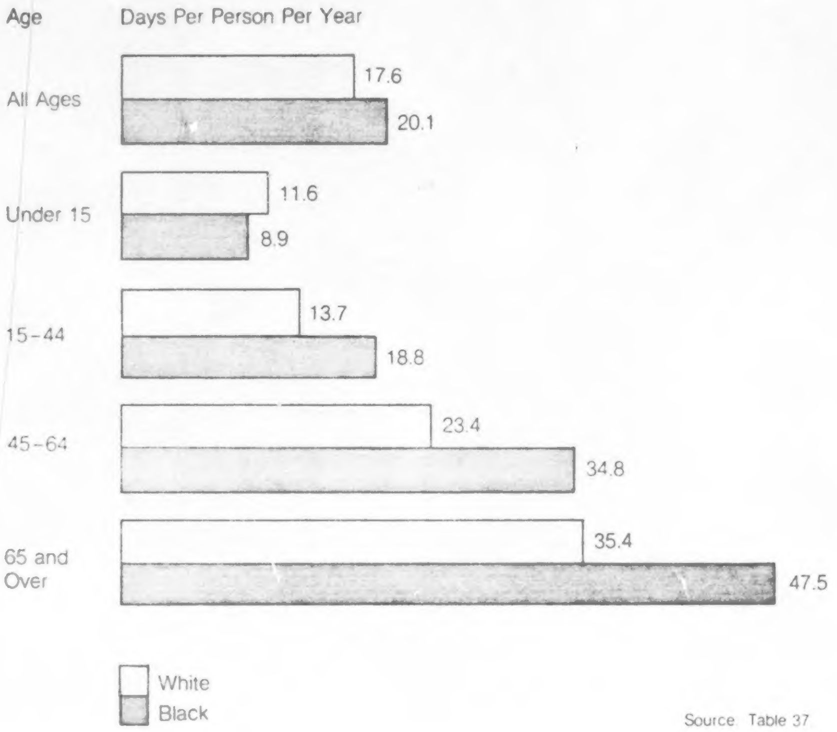
Table 37.
Number of Restricted Activity Days Per Person Per Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics: United States, 1977

Characteristics	All Ages	Under 17 Yrs.	17–44 Yrs.	45–64 Yrs.	65+ Yrs.
	Days Per Person Per Year				
Total	17.8	11.2	14.2	24.4	36.6
Sex					
Male	15.8	11.1	12.4	22.0	33.0
Female	19.6	11.4	15.9	26.5	38.9
Race					
White	17.6	11.6	13.7	23.4	35.4
Black	20.1	8.9	18.8	34.8	47.5
Other	12.0	9.5	10.9	14.2	32.9
Income					
Under $3,000	34.6	14.3	24.2	63.4	48.0
$3,000-$4,999	32.2	13.9	23.7	50.6	46.8
$5,000-$6,999	22.9	10.5	17.9	38.0	33.9
$7,000-$9,999	19.9	11.9	15.9	32.8	32.2
$10,000-$14,999	15.3	11.1	14.0	20.8	28.3
$15,000-$24,999	13.1	11.0	12.0	16.6	25.9
$25,000+	12.0	10.3	10.7	14.1	24.4
Race and Income					
White					
Under $7,000	29.9	14.1	20.2	47.6	41.6
$7,000+	14.4	11.3	12.6	18.8	28.1
Black and Other					
Under $7,000	27.2	10.0	26.1	54.1	52.3
$7,000+	14.8	9.1	14.8	21.9	35.5
Residence					
Within SMSA	17.8	11.4	14.8	24.3	35.7
Outside SMSA					
Non-farm	17.9	10.7	13.1	25.3	37.9
Farm	27.7	10.7	10.7	19.3	35.3
Region					
Northeast	17.3	12.3	14.7	20.7	32.2
North Central	16.8	10.1	13.7	23.4	33.9
South	18.2	10.7	13.3	27.0	40.8
West	19.1	12.3	16.0	26.3	38.3

Source: U.S.P.H.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Chart 37.
Number of Restricted Activity Days Per Person Per Year by Age and Race: United States, 1977

Except for Whites under age 15, Blacks reported a higher number of restricted activity days per person per year in all other age groupings.



Source: Table 37

Table 38.
Number of Restricted Activity Days Per Person Per Year by Poor and Nonpoor Status, Race and Age: United States, 1964, 1973 and 1976

(Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population.)

Age and Year	Total		White		All Other	
	Poor	Non Poor	Poor	Non Poor	Poor	Non Poor
All ages						
1964	24.6	14.1	26.0	14.3	20.5	11.7
1973	26.7	13.5	26.9	13.5	26.1	13.5
1976	28.8	14.7	29.6	14.6	26.0	15.1
Under 17 years						
1964	8.2	11.1	8.9	11.4	7.1	7.6
1973	12.6	10.2	14.0	10.6	10.4	7.0
1976	12.2	10.6	14.4	11.1	8.2	7.1
17-44 years						
1964	15.4	12.2	14.8	12.2	16.7	12.4
1973	20.1	12.3	18.9	12.2	23.9	13.9
1976	19.9	12.7	19.1	12.3	22.4	16.2
45-64 years						
1964	37.8	18.5	36.6	18.7	41.8	16.0
1973	42.8	17.4	41.4	17.1	48.3	21.1
1976	45.6	20.5	43.7	20.1	52.9	25.3
65 years and over						
1964	43.6	33.1	42.2	32.8	55.5	39.6
1973	37.0	29.1	34.5	28.2	56.9	45.4
1976	46.6	31.2	45.1	30.7	57.8	39.8

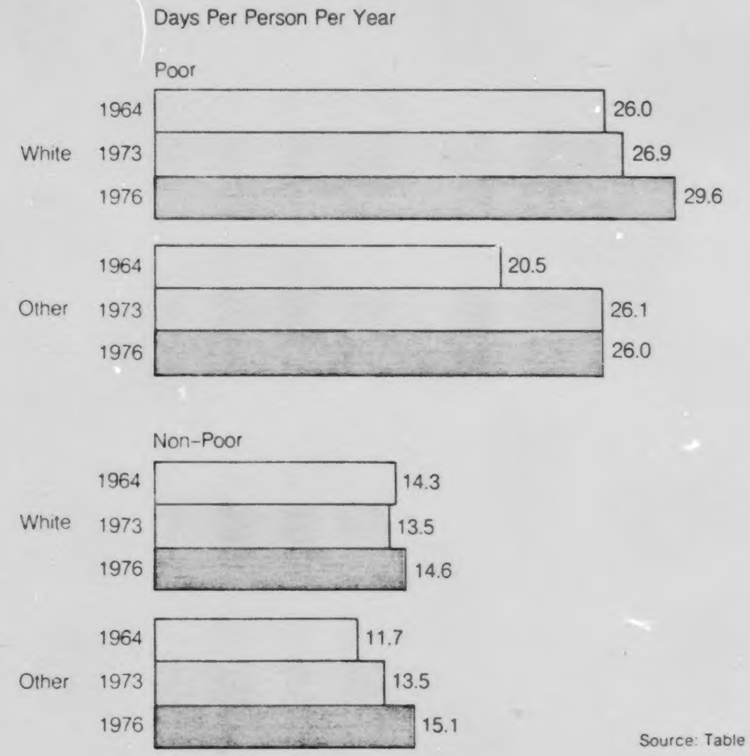
Note: Definition of Poor and Nonpoor is based on family income.

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3000	$3000 and over
1973	under $6000	$6000 and over
1976	under $7000	$7000 and over

Source: Unpublished data from the Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics.

Chart 38.
Number of Restricted Activity Days Per Person Per Year by Poor and Non-Poor Status by Race: United States, 1964, 1973, and 1976

For all income groups, the number of restricted activity days has increased since 1964. However, the difference between the poor and the non-poor has remained approximately two to one, virtually unchanged.



Source: Table 38

Table 39.
Number of Work Loss Days Per Person Per Year by Selected Demographic Characteristics: United States, 1977

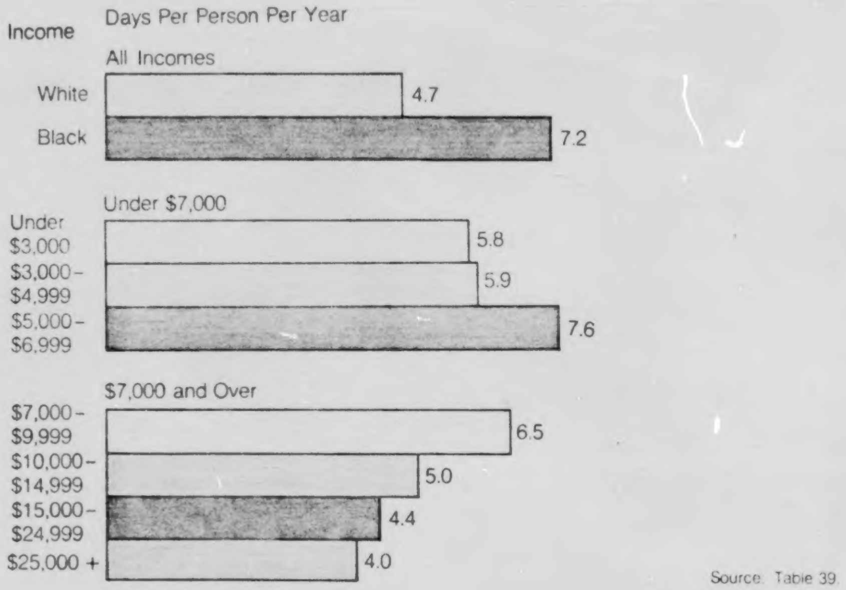
	Age: Work Loss Days Per Currently Employed Person			
Characteristic	Total 17+	17-44 Yrs.	45-64 Yrs.	65+ Yrs.
Total	5.0	4.6	5.9	4.2
Sex				
Male	4.7	4.3	5.5	5.0
Female	5.3	5.0	6.4	*
Race				
White	4.7	4.3	5.7	4.0
Black	7.2	7.1	7.4	*
Other	3.3	3.0	4.5	—
Income				
Under $3,000	5.8	6.1	6.4	*
$3,000-$4,999	5.9	5.7	7.2	*
$5,000-$6,999	7.6	6.6	11.1	*
$7,000-$9,999	6.5	5.4	9.9	*
$10,000-$14,999	5.0	4.8	5.6	*
$15,000-$24,999	4.4	4.1	4.9	*
$25,000+	4.0	3.6	4.7	*
Race and Income				
White				
Under $7,000	6.3	5.9	8.4	*
$7,000+	4.5	4.1	5.4	*
Black and Other				
Under $7,000	8.3	7.5	10.5	*
$7,000+	6.7	6.8	6.5	*
Residence				
Within SMSA	5.0	4.7	5.8	*
Outside SMSA				
Non-Farm	5.0	4.4	6.4	*
Farm	3.6	3.0	4.1	*
Region				
Northeast	4.9	4.6	5.6	*
North Central	4.8	4.4	5.9	*
South	5.1	4.6	6.5	6.3
West	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.2

*Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Chart 39.
Number of Work Loss Days Per Person Per Year by Income and Race: United States, 1977

In 1977, persons earning between $5,000 and $10,000 annually had more work loss days than persons either below or above that pay scale. Blacks had a slightly higher number of work loss days than Whites.



Source: Table 39.

Table 40. Percent Distribution of Persons by Degree of Chronic Activity Limitation According to Selected Characteristics: United States, 1977

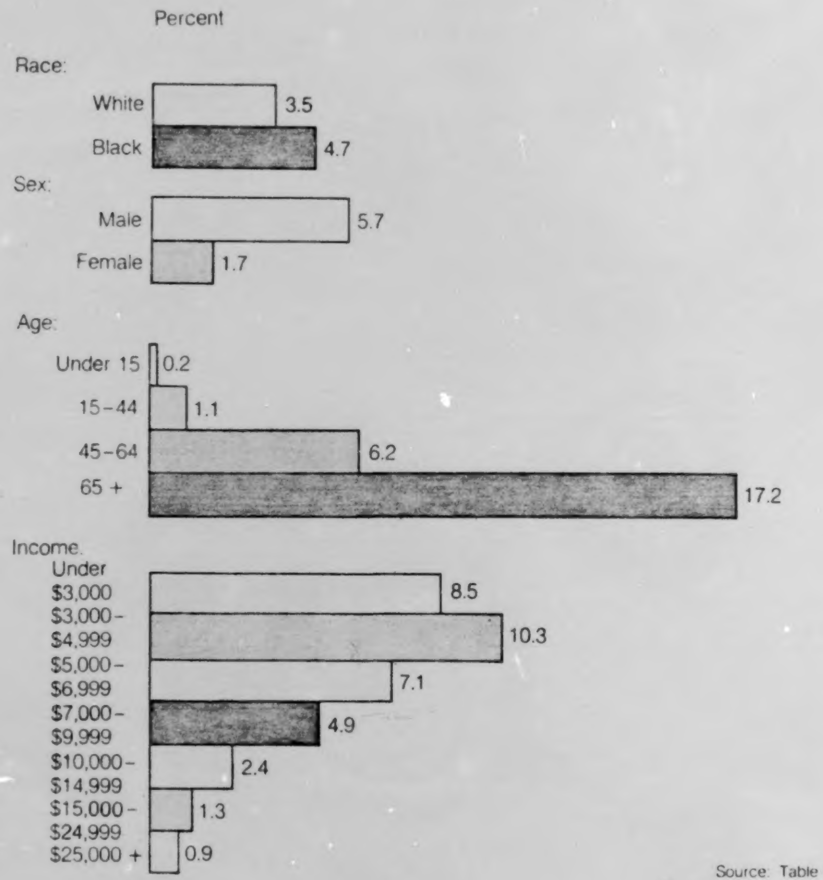
Characteristic	All persons (in thousands)	Percent Distribution: With no limitation of activity	Percent Distribution: With limitation but not in major activity	Percent Distribution: With limitation in amt. or kind of major activity	Percent Distribution: Unable to carry on major activity
Total	212,153	86.5	3.1	6.8	3.6
Age					
Under 15 yrs.	51,547	96.7	1.4	1.7	0.2
15-44 yrs.	94,982	92.3	2.8	3.8	1.1
45-64 yrs.	43,358	77.0	4.5	12.3	6.2
65+ yrs.	22,266	57.0	5.7	20.1	17.2
Sex					
Male	102,384	86.1	3.0	5.2	5.7
Female	109,768	86.9	3.2	8.2	1.7
Race					
White	183,910	86.5	3.2	6.8	3.5
Black	25,130	86.1	2.2	7.0	4.7
All Other	3,113	94.0	1.7	2.6	1.7
Income[1]					
Under $3,000	10,830	71.0	4.9	15.6	8.5
$3,000-$4,999	15,381	72.5	4.3	12.9	10.3
$5,000-$6,999	16,306	79.4	3.5	10.0	7.1
$7,000-$9,999	22,489	84.5	3.0	7.6	4.9
$10,000-$14,999	40,819	89.1	2.9	5.6	2.4
$15,000-$24,999	54,345	91.9	2.7	4.1	1.3
$25,000+	32,570	92.2	3.0	3.9	0.9
Race and Income[1]					
White					
Under $5,000	19,524	70.2	5.1	14.8	9.9
$5,000-$9,999	32,068	81.4	3.4	9.1	6.1
$10,000+	116,560	90.9	2.9	4.6	1.6
All Other					
Under $5,000	6,687	76.9	2.8	11.7	8.6
$5,000-$9,999	6,727	87.1	2.2	6.2	4.5
$10,000+	11,174	92.9	1.8	3.6	1.7
Residence					
Within SMSA	144,888	87.4	3.1	6.3	3.2
Outside SMSA					
Non-Farm	60,898	84.5	3.2	7.8	4.5
Farm	6,367	85.6	2.8	8.2	3.4
Region					
Northeast	48,442	87.1	3.0	6.4	3.5
North Central	56,574	87.2	3.0	6.8	3.0
South	68,907	85.6	2.9	7.2	4.3
West	38,230	86.6	3.8	6.2	3.4

[1] Excludes unknown amount of income.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, published data, Health Interview Survey.

Chart 40.
Percent Distribution of Persons Unable to Carry on Major Activity Due to Chronic Limitations by Selected Characteristics: United States, 1977

In 1977, men were three times more likely than women to be unable to carry on their major activity due to chronic limitations. In addition, restricted activity was found to be related to increasing age. Also, as income increased, the number of persons unable to carry on their major activities declined.



Source: Table 40.

Table 41.
Degree of Limitation as Reported in Health Interviews By Income and Race/Ethnicity: Average Annual 1976-1977

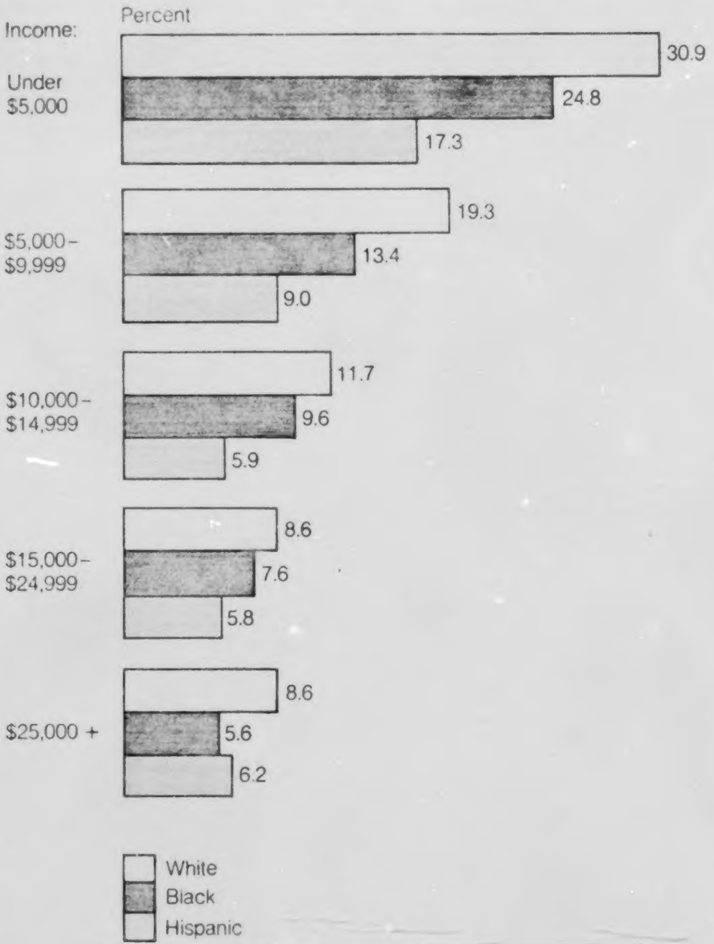
Income and Race/Ethnicity	Population in Thousands	With no limitation of activity	With limitations: Not in major activity	With limitations: In amt. or kind of major activity	With limitations: Unable to carry on major activity
		Percent of Population			
All Incomes[1]	211,400	86.1	3.3	7.0	3.6
White	160,129	86.0	3.6	7.1	3.4
Black	23,066	85.4	2.5	7.4	4.7
Hispanic	11,913	90.9	2.0	4.5	2.7
Less Than $5000	27,599	71.5	4.6	14.4	9.5
White	16,871	69.1	5.2	15.8	9.9
Black	6,023	75.1	3.5	12.5	8.8
Hispanic	2,077	82.7	2.8	8.3	6.2
$5000-$9000	40,670	82.6	3.4	8.5	5.5
White	27,685	80.6	3.8	9.5	6.0
Black	5,938	86.6	2.5	6.5	4.4
Hispanic	3,603	91.0	1.6	4.4	3.0
$10,000-$14,999	42,646	88.9	3.0	5.9	2.1
White	33,108	88.3	3.4	6.1	2.2
Black	3,890	90.5	2.0	5.3	2.3
Hispanic	2,571	94.2	1.2	3.3	1.4
$15,000-$24,999	52,255	91.6	3.0	4.2	1.2
White	44,172	91.3	3.1	4.3	1.2
Black	3,149	92.5	1.9	4.0	1.7
Hispanic	1,871	94.3	2.8	2.2	0.8
$25,000 or more	29,101	91.7	3.2	4.1	1.0
White	25,529	91.4	3.4	4.2	1.0
Black	1,324	94.4	1.3	3.1	1.2
Hispanic	679	94.0	2.1	3.5	0.6

[1] Includes those for whom income was not stated.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics. Unpublished data. Health Interview Survey.

Chart 41.
Persons With Some Limitation of Activity by Income and Race/Ethnicity: Average Annual, 1976-1977

In 1976-77 income had a greater impact than race upon a person's limitation of activity. Those with incomes below $5,000 annually suffered the greatest limitation of activity, and those with incomes at the $25,000 plus level had the least.



Source: Table 41

Table 42.

Prevalence of Diabetes Reported in Health Interviews and Number of Conditions per 1,000 Persons, by Age and Selected Characteristics: United States, 1973

(Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population.)

Characteristic	All ages	Under 17 years	17–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over
	Prevalence of conditions in thousands					Number per 1,000 persons				
Total[1]	4,191	86	704	1,813	1,589	20.4	1.3	8.9	42.6	78.5
Sex										
Male	1,620	35	261	819	506	16.3	1.1	6.9	40.6	60.3
Female	2,571	51	443	993	1,083	24.1	1.6	10.8	44.4	91.3
Race										
White	3,570	74	576	1,518	1,402	19.9	1.4	8.3	39.6	75.9
All other	622	*	128	294	187	23.9	*	12.8	70.0	104.5
Family income										
Less than $3,000	737	*	50	234	445	45.0	*	9.8	81.4	89.0
$3,000–$4,999	666	*	70	236	350	35.9	*	12.9	68.0	74.8
$5,000–$6,999	512	*	67	202	236	23.8	*	8.5	48.5	77.7
$7,000–$9,999	519	*	117	238	153	17.3	*	9.5	40.4	74.1
$10,000–$14,999	733	*	181	372	151	14.4	*	8.4	37.8	81.1
$15,000 or more	693	*	178	387	110	12.9	*	8.0	30.5	62.7
Education of head of family										
Less than 9 years	1,665	*	149	667	833	38.0	*	13.7	56.6	84.3
9–11 years	805	*	122	387	271	22.5	*	9.6	48.5	86.9
12 years	935	*	220	438	253	13.9	*	7.7	34.5	68.8
13 years or more	723	*	204	298	204	12.8	*	7.8	31.2	63.6
Usual activity status										
School age (6–16 years)	76	76	—	—	—	1.7	1.7	—	—	—
Usually working (17 years and over)	1,393	—	410	856	128	18.0	—	8.6	31.5	48.8
Usually keeping house (female, 17 years and over)	1,754	—	219	666	869	44.1	—	12.3	55.1	88.4
Retired (45 years and over)	669	—	—	201	468	74.6	—	—	97.6	67.8
Other (17 years and over)	289	—	75	89	125	18.2	—	5.5	73.1	139.4
Place of residence										
SMSA	2,863	64	520	1,249	1,030	20.2	1.5	9.3	42.6	79.3
Central city	1,431	*	261	598	548	23.0	*	10.7	46.3	84.5
Not cemtral city	1,431	40	259	651	482	18.0	1.6	8.2	39.7	74.1
Outside SMSA	1,328	*	184	564	559	20.7	*	7.9	42.7	76.9
Nonfarm	1,178	*	165	500	492	20.8	*	7.9	44.8	76.9
Farm	150	*	*	64	68	20.4	*	*	31.0	78.3
Geographic region										
Northeast	984	*	154	425	384	20.2	*	8.4	39.6	74.9
North Central	1,187	*	199	505	456	21.1	*	9.3	43.5	79.9
South	1,355	*	199	617	521	20.8	*	7.9	47.2	83.5
West	665	*	151	266	228	18.7	*	10.6	37.4	71.8

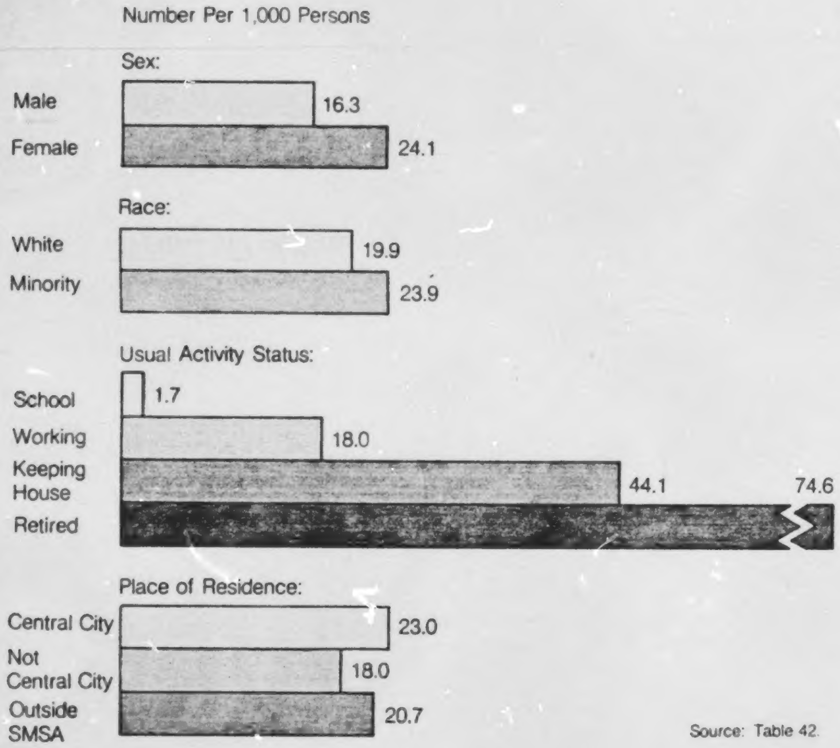
[1] Includes unknown income, education, and other groups not listed under usual activity status.

*Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Source: "Prevalence of Chronic Conditions of the Genitourinary, Nervous, Endocrine, Metabolic, and Blood and Blood-forming Systems and of Other Selected Chronic Conditions, United States—1973, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 109, U.S. Dept. of HEW, Public Health Service.

Chart 42-A
Profile of a Diabetic: United States, 1973

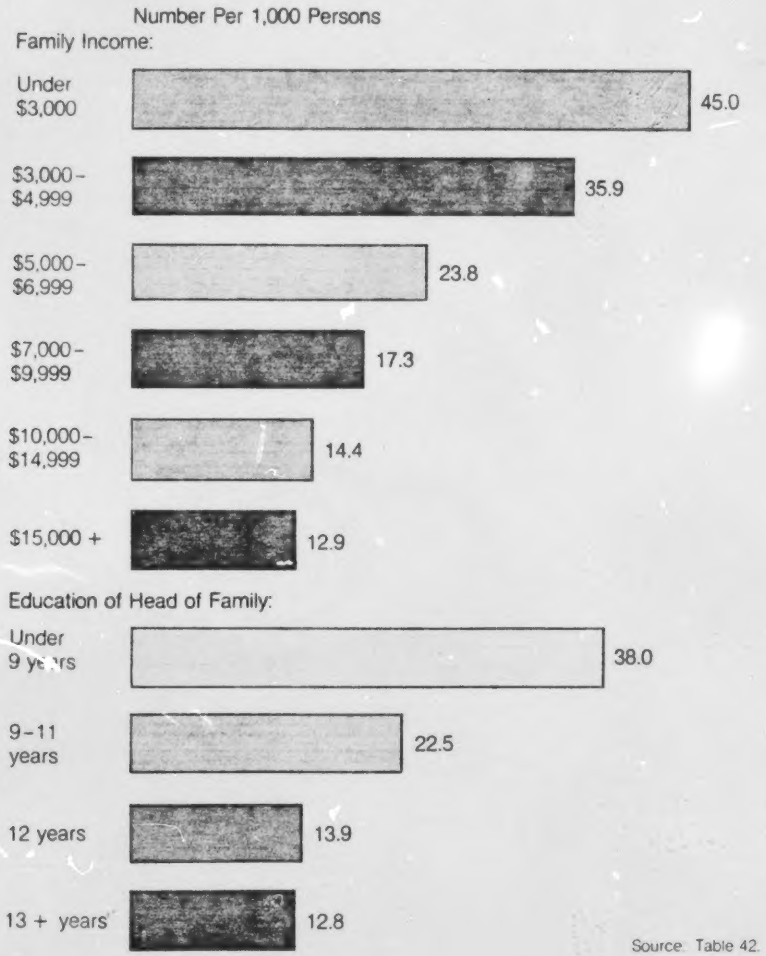
In 1973, a diabetic was most likely to be a non-White, retired female who lived in the central city.



Source: Table 42.

Chart 42-B.
Diabetes Prevalence Rates by Family Income and Education Level of Head of Family, 1973

In 1973, rates for diabetes prevalence decreased as family income and years of education of the head of the household increased. Those with family incomes below $3,000 outranked all others in diabetes prevalence.



Source: Table 42.

Table 43-A.
Tuberculosis Cases by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnic Groups, for 42 States and the District of Columbia, 1975

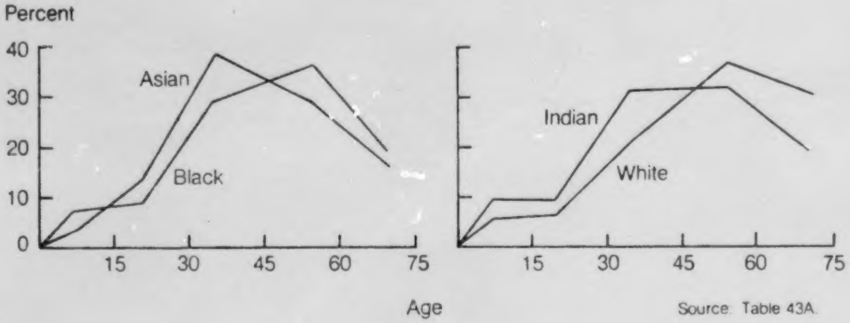
Age	Total Cases[1]			Race/Ethnic Group				
	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian	Asian	Other
				Number				
All Ages	23,477	15,362	8,115	14,057	6,964	570	1,201	685
Under 15	1,475	763	712	792	523	55	42	63
15-24	1,831	934	897	934	566	52	153	126
25-44	5.806	3,620	2,186	2,878	2,020	177	469	262
45-64	8,416	6,167	2,249	5,162	2,548	178	346	182
65+	5,949	3,878	2,071	4,291	1,307	108	191	52
				Percent				
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15	6.3	4.9	8.8	5.6	7.5	9.6	3.5	9.2
15-24	7.8	6.1	11.1	6.6	8.1	9.1	12.7	18.4
25-44	24.7	23.6	26.9	20.5	29.0	31.1	39.1	38.2
45-64	35.9	40.2	27.7	36.8	36.6	31.2	28.8	26.6
65+	25.3	25.2	25.5	30.5	18.8	19.0	15.9	7.6

[1] Excludes cases for which age, race, sex were not reported.

Source: Tuberculosis in the U.S., 1975.

Chart 43-A.
Tuberculosis Cases by Age and Race/Ethnic Groups: 42 States and the District of Columbia Reporting, 1975

The prevalence of reported tuberculosis cases tend to increase for all race/ethnic groups until mid-50 age group. Then the rate declined with increasing age. The exception to this pattern was the Asians whose tuberculosis rate peaked in the mid-30's and then declined with age.



Source: Table 43A.

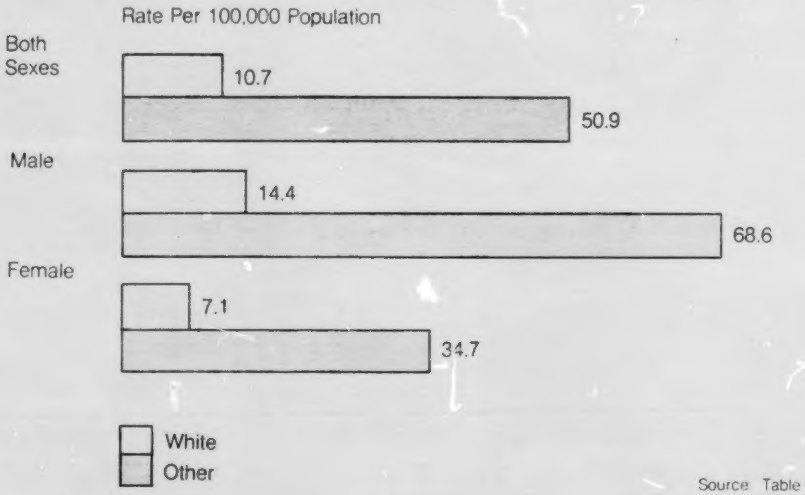
Table 43-B.
Tuberculosis Case Rates by Age, Race, and Sex: United States, 1975

		White			Other		
Age	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	15.9	10.7	14.4	7.1	50.9	68.6	34.7
0–4	6.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	17.0	18.5	15.5
5–14	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.6	8.5	8.8
15–24	6.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	24.0	24.8	23.1
25–44	16.5	8.7	10.9	6.6	70.2	95.3	49.1
45–64	28.0	18.9	28.8	9.7	106.6	165.0	56.1
65+	37.5	30.0	47.9	17.7	113.1	175.9	65.1

Note: Case rates per 100,000 population.
Source: Tuberculosis in the U.S. 1975.

Chart 43-B.
Tuberculosis Case Rate by Race and Sex: United States, 1975

In 1975, the tuberculosis case rate for minorities was five times the rate for Whites, while the sex ratio was approximately two males for every female in each racial category.



Source: Table 43B.

Table 44.
Tuberculosis case rates, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1960-76

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments)

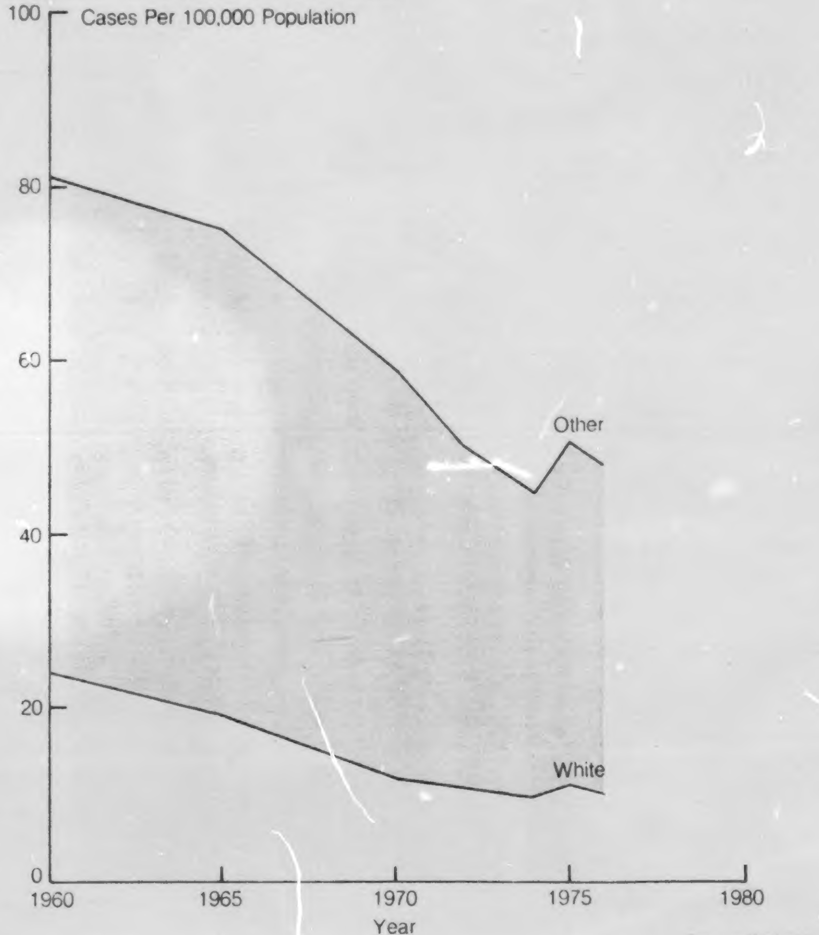
	Year					
Selected characteristic	1960	1965	1970	1972	1974	1976[1]
	Cases per 100,000 resident population					
Total	30.8	25.3	18.3	15.8	14.2	15.0
Race and sex						
White	24.4	18.6	12.4	10.8	9.7	9.9
Male	33.6	25.6	17.4	14.9	13.1	13.4
Female	15.5	11.8	7.7	6.8	6.4	6.5
All other	80.6	74.9	59.0	50.3	45.1	48.0
Male	102.6	94.7	78.2	67.6	61.2	64.2
Female	59.6	56.4	40.9	34.0	30.3	33.3
Age						
Under 5 years	10.8	13.4	8.8	8.0	7.5	6.5
5-14 years	6.1	8.0	4.4	3.1	2.6	2.1
15-24 years	20.5	15.0	9.4	7.6	6.3	6.0
25-44 years	36.8	29.0	20.7	17.4	15.4	15.4
45-64 years	51.1	40.3	31.1	26.5	23.6	25.2
65 years and over	62.9	51.5	37.8	35.4	32.5	36.8
Size of city						
500,000 or more	—	45.4	34.1	29.9	25.7	28.3
250,000-500,000	—	31.5	27.1	24.0	21.3	24.5
100,000-250,000	—	28.8	22.7	18.3	16.1	17.8
Less than 100,000	—	19.4	13.5	11.7	10.7	11.2

[1] Case data subsequent to 1974 are not comparable to prior years because of changes in reporting criteria (reactivations were counted as new cases in 1975) which became effective in 1975.

SOURCE: Center for Disease Control: *Reported Tuberculosis Data, 1962*. Public Health Service. Atlanta, Ga., 1963; *Tuberculosis in the United States, 1974*. DHEW Pub. No. (CDC)76-8322, Public Health Service. Atlanta, Ga., 1976; Tuberculosis Control Division: Personal communication 1978.

Chart 44.
Tuberculosis Case Rates by Race: United States, Selected Years, 1960-1976

Although there has been a decline in reported tuberculosis cases, the ratio of tuberculosis cases between minorities and Whites increased from three to one in 1960 to nearly five to one in 1976. The increase in cases in 1975 may be explained by a change in classification. In prior years reactivations were not counted as new cases.



Source: Table 44

Table 45.
Rates of new cases of leading notifiable diseases per 100,000 population, for all United States, 1976, and Native American population for calendar years 1962 to 1976 (listed in order of frequency in 1976)

	U.S. All Races	American Indian and Alaska Native								
Notifiable disease	1976	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1962
Otitis media	*	10,957.0	10,784.1	10,958.2	12,103.6	12,289.8	10,742.4	9,745.0	8,892.3	3,801.7
Gastroenteritis, diarrhea	*	7,123.4	7,420.7	7,276.7	7,627.8	8,015.5	6,060.3	5,060.3	6,736.5	4,545.5
Strep sore throat, etc.	*	6,656.2	6,785.7	6,515.4	7,445.5	7,542.2	6,453.1	4,699.6	4,524.4	1,132.4
Influenza	*	3,595.8	2,999.7	3,097.9	3,987.3	3,083.9	3,423.9	2,569.3	1,958.3	1,025.6
Pneumonia	*	3,237.0	3,107.2	3,209.4	3,624.2	3,620.7	3,002.0	3,059.4	3,033.2[1]	2,867.3[1]
Gonococcal infections	470.5	1,580.2	1,731.7	1,667.2	1,794.2	1,923.6	1,647.5	1,182.0	1,026.6	756.8
Chickenpox	96.1	641.9	525.8	490.7	619.2	555.8	490.9	457.9	392.1	448.0
Bacillary dysentery	*	411.3	596.9	497.0	458.0	483.5	416.0	255.5	255.3	637.5
Mumps	17.9	327.2	153.8	187.0	425.2	286.1	288.5	355.4	244.7	173.0
Trachoma	*	303.2	426.3	388.8	500.7	611.3	616.8	616.5	765.6	930.4
Infectious hepatitis	26.2	272.7	356.9	376.1	296.1	277.8	370.4	269.9	114.1	192.6
Syphilis, all forms	44.8	166.4	172.3	148.8	149.9	207.8	180.4	172.1	161.8	100.6
Measles (rubeola)	19.2	149.8	160.5	86.6	74.5	105.5	162.0	262.6	174.9	1,323.6
Rheumatic fever	1.3	89.3	68.8	69.4	66.7	65.1	43.6	31.0	49.9	36.2
Tuberculosis, new active	15.0	69.4	102.2	79.8	107.6	100.6	157.4	154.1	140.8	257.7

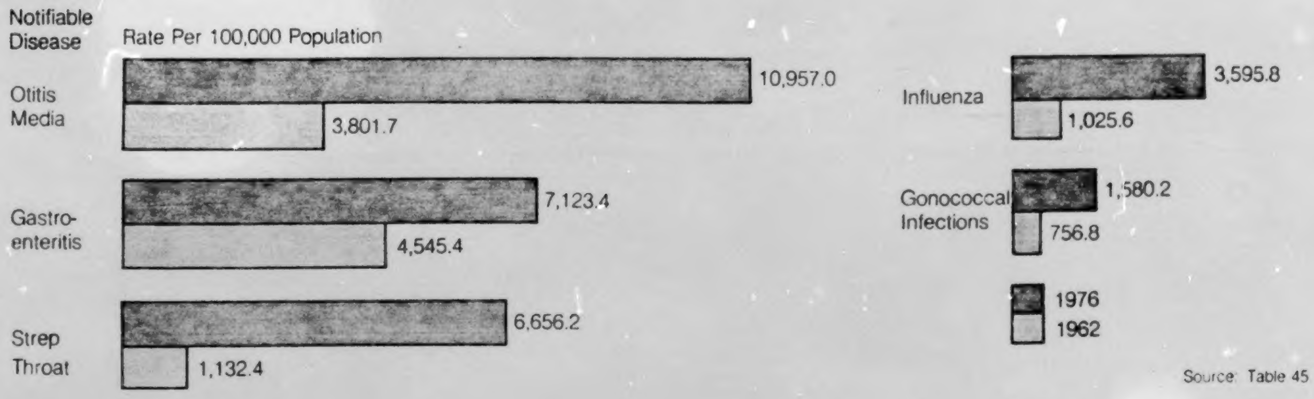
[1] Excludes pneumonia of newborn.

*Rates are so low they are not reported.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., Indian Health Service, Indian Health Trends and Services.

Chart 45.
Incidence Rates for Five Leading Notifiable Diseases Among Native Americans in 1976 as Compared With 1962

Among Native Americans, incidence rates for several disease categories increased markedly between 1962–1976 (e.g., strep throat—48.8 percent; influenza—245 percent) while rates for several other diseases declined—(e.g., tuberculosis—94.8 percent; trachoma—67.4 percent. See Table 45). Increases may have been due to better reporting associated with higher utilization of health services.



Source: Table 45

Table 46.
Persons 1-74 years of age needing dental care, according to age and family income: United States, 1971-74

(Data are based on dental examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

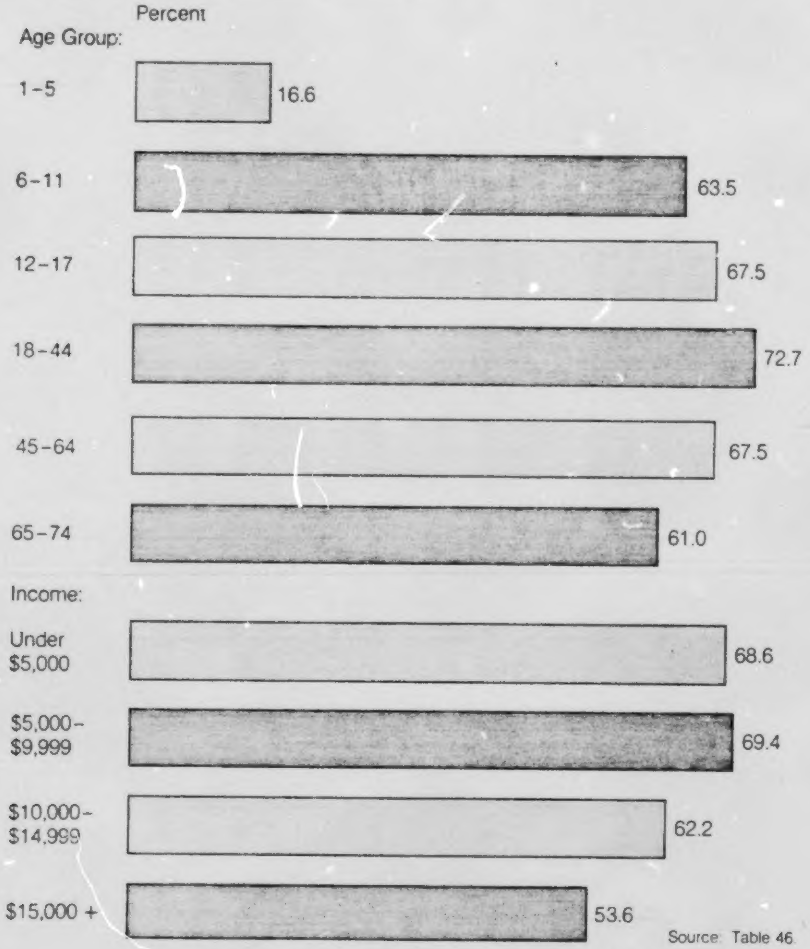
Family income	Age						
	All ages 1-74 years	1-5 years	6-11 years	12-17 years	18-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years
	Number of persons in thousands						
Total	193,976	16,949	23,356	24,654	73,882	42,362	19,713
	Percent of population needing dental care						
Total[1]	64.1	16.6	63.5	67.5	72.7	67.5	61.0
Less than $5,000	68.6	21.2	73.8	77.8	77.7	74.4	60.0
$5,000-$9,999	69.4	19.2	71.0	77.5	79.2	72.9	61.4
$10,000-$14,999	62.2	13.6	62.2	61.5	71.3	66.2	65.7
$15,000 or more	53.6	8.4	43.3	54.5	60.6	57.6	58.8

[1] Includes unknown family income.

Source: Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Chart 46.
Percent of Population Needing Dental Care by Age and Family Income: United States, 1971-1974

In 1971-1974, approximately three of every five persons over age 5 needed dental care. Those in families with less than $10,000 annual income were more in need of dental care than those in higher income families.



Source: Table 46.

Chart 47.
Physician Visits, Dental Visits and Hospital Episodes by Income and Race/Ethnicity: United States: 1976-1977

Income was positively related to dental visits but negatively related to physician visits and hospital episodes. Whites averaged more medical services than Blacks and Hispanics.

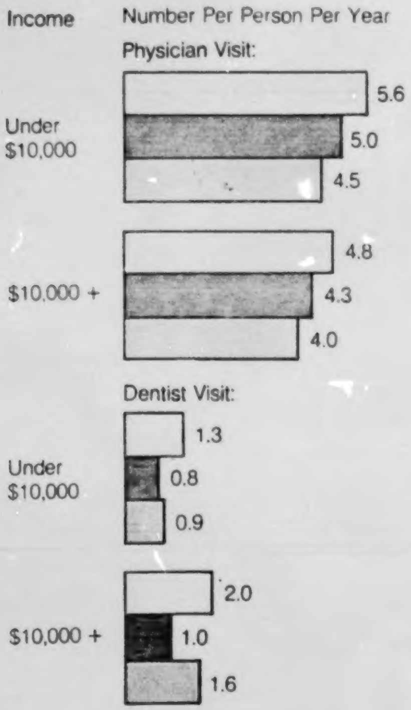


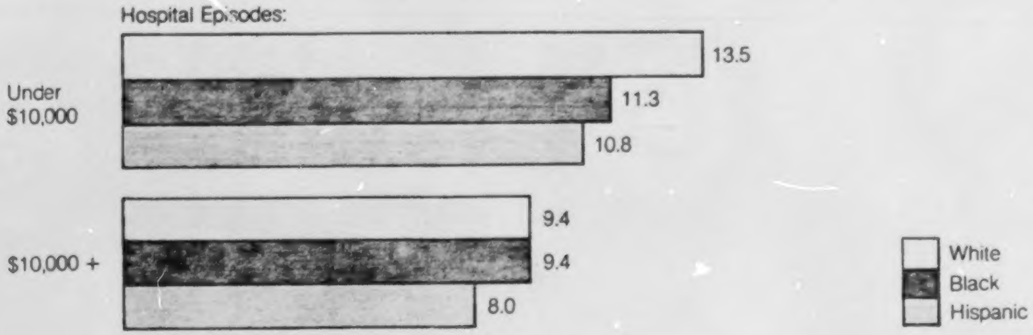
Table 47.
Physician and Dentist Visits and Hospital Days and Episodes, According to Income and Race/Ethnicity: United States, Average Annual 1976-77

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Income, and race/ ethnicity	Population in thousands	Physician visits		Dentist visits		Hospital episodes	
		Number per person per year	Percent of persons with 1 visit or more in year prior to interview	Number per person per year	Percent of persons with 1 visit or more in year prior to interview	Number of days per person per year	Percent of persons with 1 episode or more in year prior to interview
All Incomes[1]							
Total	211,400	4.9	75.3	1.6	49.2	10.5	1.1
White	160,129	5.0	76.1	1.8	53.2	10.6	1.1
Black	23,066	4.6	74.3	0.9	34.1	10.3	1.3
Hispanic	11,913	4.2	69.4	1.2	34.1	9.4	0.9
Less than $10,000							
Total	68,268	5.4	75.2	1.2	36.6	12.9	1.6
White	44,555	5.6	76.4	1.3	39.3	13.5	1.6
Black	11,961	5.0	74.0	0.8	31.4	11.3	1.5
Hispanic	5,681	4.5	69.2	0.9	28.0	10.8	1.1
$10,000 or more							
Total	124,002	4.7	76.2	1.9	56.8	9.4	0.8
White	102,809	3.8	76.6	2.0	59.5	9.4	0.8
Black	8,363	4.3	76.9	1.0	40.0	9.4	1.1
Hispanic	5,122	4.0	70.8	1.6	41.2	8.0	0.8

[1] Includes those for whom income was unknown.

Source: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the Health Interview Survey.



Source: Table 47.

4. Utilization of Health Services

Table 48.
Number and rate per 1,000 population of physician attended visits in short-stay hospital outpatient clinics and emergency rooms by selected patient characteristics: United States, 1973

Characteristic	Visits					
	Total		Outpatient		Emergency Room	
	Number in Thousands	Rate[1]	Number in Thousands	Rate[1]	Number in Thousands	Rate[1]
Total	110,018	534.6	69,947	339.9	40,071	194.7
Age						
Under 15 years	28,964	519.9	14,831	266.2	14,133	253.7
15-44 years	46,434	531.9	27,398	313.8	19,036	218.1
45-64 years	23,528	553.2	18,524	435.5	5,004	117.6
65 years and over	11,092	547.7	9,195	454.0	1,897	93.7
Sex						
Male	49,702	500.8	29,347	295.7	20,355	205.1
Female	60,316	566.0	40,000	381.0	19,716	185.0
Race						
White	82,676	459.8	50,824	282.7	31,852	177.1
All other	27,342	1,052.0	19,123	735.8	8,219	316.2
Family Income						
Less than $3,000	13,720	838.2	10,053	614.1	3,667	224.0
$3,000-$4,999	14,846	800.8	10,868	586.2	3,978	214.6
$5,000-$6,999	11,944	554.5	7,073	328.4	4,871	226.1
$7,000-$9,999	14,682	488.1	9,524	316.6	5,158	171.5
$10,000-$14,999	24,185	474.9	14,210	279.0	9,975	195.9
$15,000-$24,999	17,677	448.3	9,651	244.8	8,026	203.6
$25,000 or more	5,898	417.9	3,651	258.7	2,247	159.2
Unknown	7,066	—	4,916	—	2,149	—

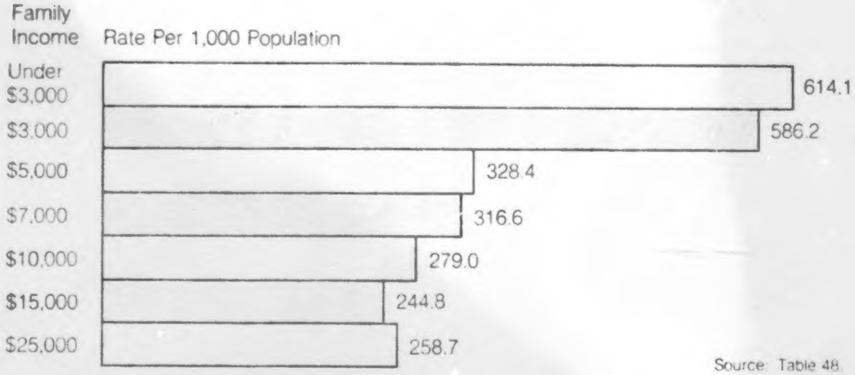
Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

[1] Denominator for rates is civilian noninstitutionalized population, characteristic specific, for July 1, 1973.

Source: The Nation's Use of Health Resources 1976 Edition, U.S. Dept. of HEW, P.H.S., H.R.A., National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Resources Utilization Statistics, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 77-1240.

Chart 48.
Physician Attended Visits in Short-Stay General Hospital Outpatient Clinics by Family Income: United States, 1973

Individuals in families with lower income had higher rates of visits to outpatient clinics than individuals in higher income families.



Source: Table 48

Table 49.
Number of Doctor Visits per Person per Year by Poor and Nonpoor Status, Race and Ages, United States 1964, 1973, and 1976

Age and Year	Total		White		All Other	
	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor
All Ages						
1964	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	3.1	3.6
1973	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.0	5.0	4.3
1976	5.6	4.8	5.7	4.9	5.0	4.4
Under 17 years						
1964	2.3	4.0	2.6	4.1	1.9	2.4
1973	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.4	3.2	2.9
1976	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.3	2.8	3.2
17-44 years						
1964	4.1	4.7	4.5	4.8	3.3	4.2
1973	5.7	5.0	5.8	5.0	5.6	4.8
1976	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.6	5.9	4.8
45-64 years						
1964	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.6
1973	6.3	5.4	6.1	5.4	7.1	5.3
1976	6.8	5.6	6.8	5.6	6.5	5.2
65 years and over						
1964	6.0	7.3	6.2	7.3	4.9	6.5
1973	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.8	7.0	8.6
1976	7.1	6.6	7.0	6.5	7.5	7.5

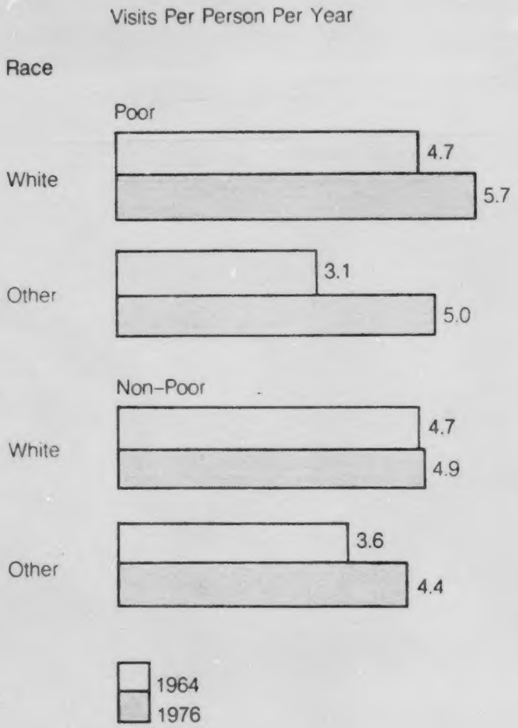
Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor is based on family income:

Poor	Nonpoor
1964 under $3000	$3000 and over
1973 under $6000	$6000 and over
1976 under $7000	$7000 and over

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Unpublished data, Health Interview Survey, 1964, 1973, and 1976.

Chart 49.
Number of Doctor Visits by Poor and Non-Poor Status and Race: United States, 1964-1976

Between 1964 and 1976, the rate of physician visits increased more for the poor than the non-poor. Moreover, racial disparity lessened during this period.



Source: Table 49

Table 50.
Unadjusted and age-adjusted percentages of rates of persons reporting a doctor visit in the past year, by national origin or race and family income: United States, 1976

Family Income	Total Population	Spanish origin[1]	Black[1]	Other	Total Population	Spanish origin[1]	Black[1]	Other
	Unadjusted				Age-Adjusted[2]			
All Incomes[3]	75.5	69.5	73.5	76.2	75.5	70.4	74.2	76.2
Less than $5,000	76.7	70.6	75.7	77.8	76.0	70.7	76.5	77.0
$5,000-$9,999	73.8	67.7	70.1	75.3	73.6	68.8	71.7	74.8
$10,000-$14,999	75.1	70.2	74.4	75.5	75.5	72.2	75.5	75.8
$15,000 or more	77.3	73.1	78.5	77.4	77.6	73.8	78.2	77.7

[1] Persons reported as both of Spanish origin and Black are included in both categories.

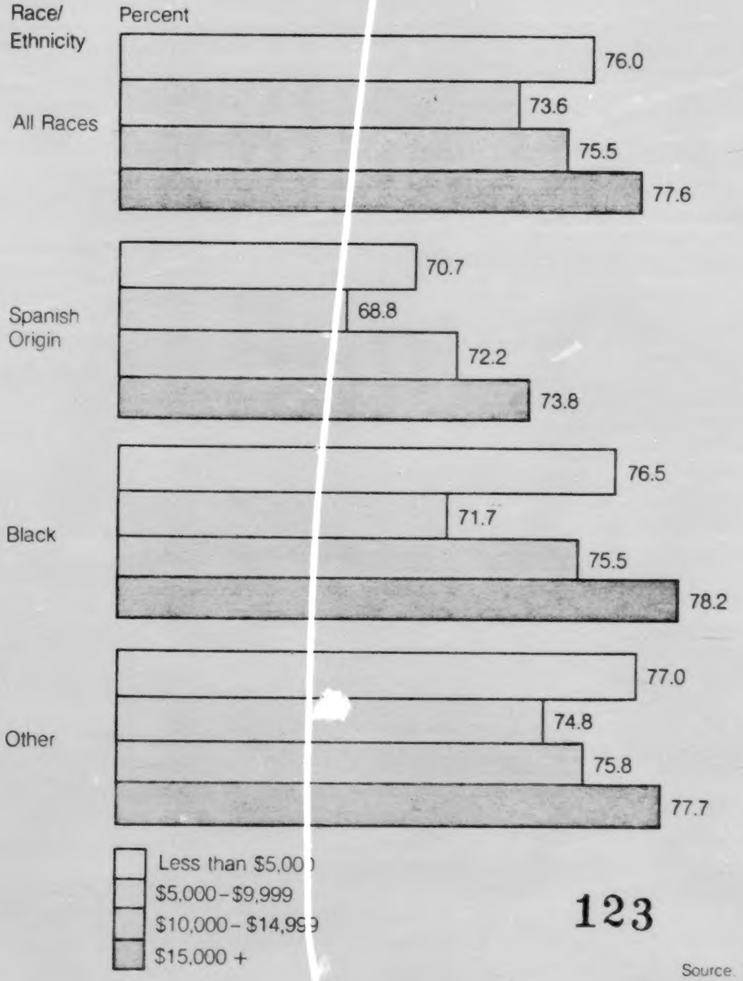
[2] Adjusted by the direct method to the age distribution of the civilian noninstitutionalized population or that of the currently employed population.

[3] Includes unknown income.

Source: Advancedata, Vital & Health Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics, DHEW, PHS, No 27.

Chart 50.
Persons Reporting a Doctor Visit in the Past Year by Income and Race/Ethnicity: United States, 1976

In general, persons with the lowest and highest incomes were more likely than those with intermediate incomes to report a doctor visit in the past year. Spanish origin persons were less likely than Blacks and others to have had a doctor visit during this period.



Source: Table 50.

Table 51.
Percent of the Population with No Doctor Visits in the Past Two Years by Poor and Nonpoor Status, Race, and Age: United States 1964, 1973, and 1976

Age and Year	Total		White		All Other	
	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor
All Ages						
1964	27.7	17.7	25.7	17.1	33.2	24.7
1973	17.2	13.4	16.8	13.2	18.5	15.3
1976	15.1	12.9	15.1	12.9	14.9	13.4
Under 17 years						
1964	33.2	15.1	28.9	14.1	39.4	24.6
1973	18.7	11.9	16.8	11.4	21.8	16.9
1976	15.2	10.9	14.5	10.6	16.3	13.7
17-44 years						
1964	24.2	18.1	23.2	17.7	26.6	22.9
1973	13.4	12.8	13.1	12.7	14.5	13.5
1976	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.3	12.5
45-64 years						
1964	29.2	21.7	28.0	21.3	33.1	29.0
1973	20.6	16.9	21.4	16.9	17.0	16.9
1976	19.1	15.1	19.6	15.1	17.0	15.9
65 years and over						
1964	24.0	18.7	23.8	18.3	25.8	26.3
1973	18.0	14.5	17.7	14.5	19.7	14.1
1976	14.7	12.8	14.9	12.8	13.0	11.7

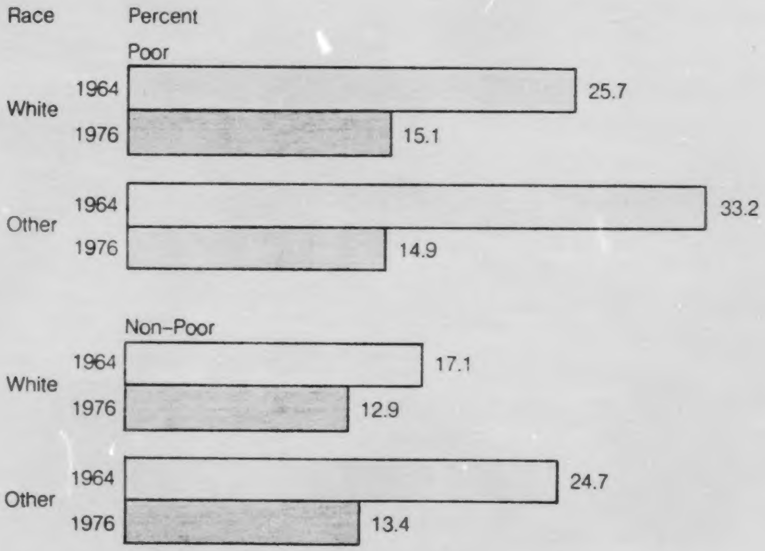
Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor is based on family income.

Poor	Nonpoor
1964 under $3000	$3000 and over
1973 under $6000	$6000 and over
1976 under $7000	$7000 and over

Source: Unpublished data from the Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics.

Chart 51.
Report of No-Doctor Visit in the Past Two Years by Race, Poor and Non-Poor Status: United States, 1964 and 1976

Both poor Whites and poor non-Whites were more likely to have seen a doctor in 1976 than in 1964. Moreover, in 1976, the poor were only marginally more likely than the non-poor to report not having a doctor visit.



Source: Table 51.

Table 52.
Percent Distribution of Currently Married United States Women Aged 15-44,* by Current Contraceptive Practice, According to Race: 1970 and 1973

1973,† 1970‡

Contraceptive Practice	Total		White		Black	
	1973	1970	1973	1970	1973	1970
All races						
U.S. total (in 000s)**	26,646	25,577	24,249	23,220	2,081	2,031
No. in sample††	7,568	6,884	5,301	4,972	2,197	782
% not using contraception	30.3	34.9	29.3	34.3	39.7	40.8
% using contraception‡‡	69.7	65.0	70.7	65.7	60.3	59.2
Wife sterilized	8.6	5.5	8.2	4.9	14.0	11.4
Husband sterilized	7.8	5.1	8.4	5.5	1.0	0.6
Pill	25.1	22.3	25.1	22.4	26.3	22.1
IUD	6.7	4.8	6.6	4.8	7.6	4.5
Diaphragm	2.4	3.7	2.5	3.8	1.2	3.1
Condom	9.4	9.2	10.0	9.7	3.2	4.0
Withdrawal	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.4
Foam	3.5	3.9	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.6
Rhythm	2.8	4.1	2.9	4.4	0.8	1.0
Douche	0.6	2.1	0.5	1.9	1.8	4.7
Other	1.3	2.9	1.4	2.8	1.0	3.7
% total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*In 1970 includes 3 woman under 15.

†Preliminary data from the NSFG Cycle 1, 1973, of the NCHS.

‡Data from the 1970 NFS.

**Population estimates for 1970 and 1965 were derived by interpolation from the 1970 and 1971 Bureau of the Census Current Population Surveys (CPS) of the population by marital status. Estimates for 1965 were similarly derived from 1965 and 1966 CPS data. Estimates for 1973 were projected from the 1970-1973 CPS.

††These are unweighted numbers.

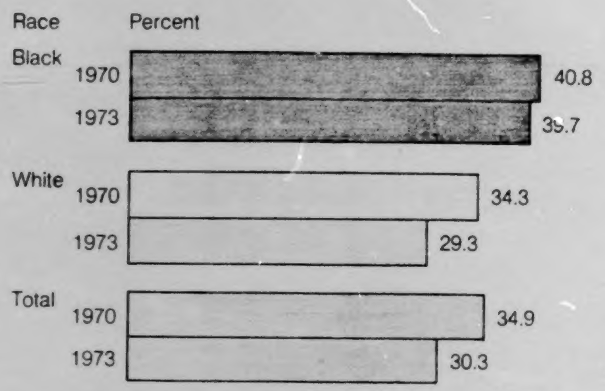
‡‡Multiple methods were assigned hierarchically to the pill, IUD, diaphragm or condom if one of these methods was involved in the multiple usage. Other multiple methods use was classified in the "other" category. The contraceptive practice of a very small number of couples in 1973 has been recorded in order to increase comparability with procedures followed in the 1965 and 1970 studies.

Note: Percents may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Charles F. Westoff. Trends in Contraceptive Practice: 1965-1973

Chart 52.
Distribution of Married Women Aged 15-44, Not Using Contraception by Race: 1970 and 1973

Betwen 1970 and 1973, there was an overall decline in the use of contraception by married women. The decrease was much larger among White than among black women.



Source: Table 52.

Table 53.
Live Births According to Month of Pregnancy Prenatal Care Began and Race: United States Reporting Areas: 1970-1971.

(Data are based on National Vital Registration System)

Race and Year	All Live Births	Tri-mester Prenatal Care Began			No Prenatal Care
		First	Second	Third	
	Percent Distribution				
All Races[1]					
1970	100.0	67.9	24.2	6.2	1.7
1971	100.0	68.7	24.1	5.6	1.6
1972	100.0	69.4	23.6	5.4	1.6
1973	100.0	70.7	22.6	5.2	1.5
1974	100.0	72.1	21.7	4.8	1.4
1975	100.0	72.4	21.6	4.7	1.3
1976	100.0	73.4	20.8	4.4	1.4
1977	100.0	74.1	20.4	4.1	1.4
White					
1970	100.0	72.4	21.4	5.0	1.2
1971	100.0	73.0	21.2	4.7	1.1
1972	100.0	73.7	20.8	4.4	1.1
1973	100.0	74.9	19.7	4.3	1.1
1974	100.0	76.0	19.0	4.0	1.0
1975	100.0	75.9	19.1	4.0	1.0
1976	100.0	76.8	18.4	3.7	1.1
1977	100.0	77.4	18.0	3.5	1.1
Black					
1970	100.0	44.3	39.1	12.2	4.4
1971	100.0	46.7	38.7	10.6	4.0
1972	100.0	49.1	37.7	9.6	3.6
1973	100.0	51.5	36.1	9.0	3.4
1974	100.0	53.9	34.7	8.4	3.0
1975	100.0	55.8	33.7	7.8	2.7
1976	100.0	57.7	32.4	7.0	2.9
1977	100.0	59.0	31.4	6.8	2.8

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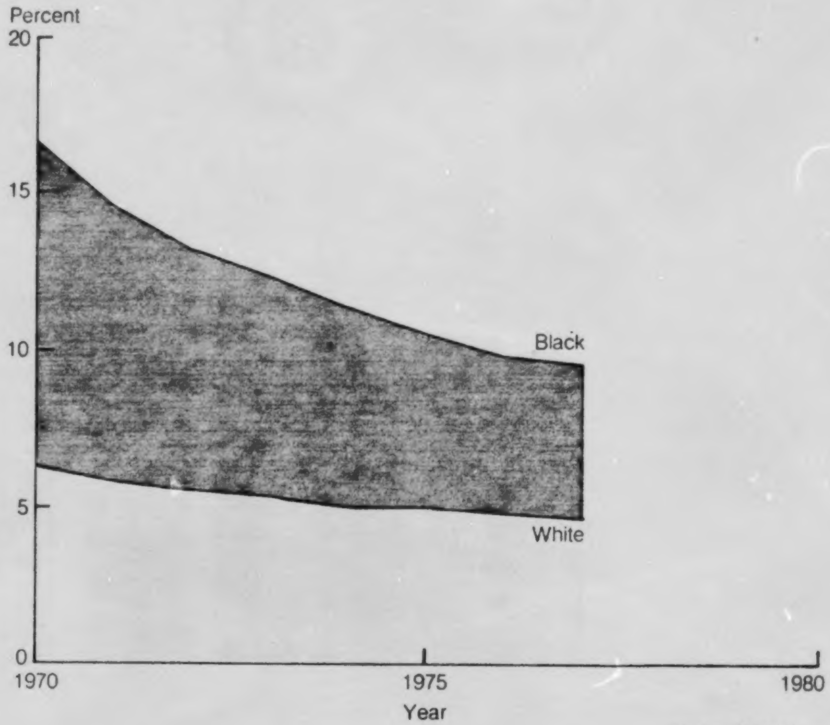
[1] Includes all other races not shown separately.

Note: In 1970 and 1971 month of pregnancy prenatal care began was reported by 39 States and the District of Columbia, in 1972 by 40 States and the District of Columbia, in 1973-1975 by 42 States and the District of Columbia, and in 1976-1977 by 44 States and the District of Columbia. Figures for 1970 and 1971 are based on a 50-percent sample of births; for 1972-76 they are based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. 1, 1970-1974, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Vol. 1, 1975-1976. Public Health Service, DHEW, Hyattsville, Md. To be published.

Chart 53.
Live Births, No-Prenatal Care or Prenatal Care Only in the Third Trimester by Race: United States, 1970-1977

In 1975, Black women were almost twice as likely as White women to have had prenatal care only in the third trimester or no prenatal care at all. This ratio indicates a marked change from 1970 when the comparable figures were three to one.



Source: Table 53.

Table 54.
Percent of persons with a History of Measles Vaccine and/or measles infection by race and age, United States: 1969-1976

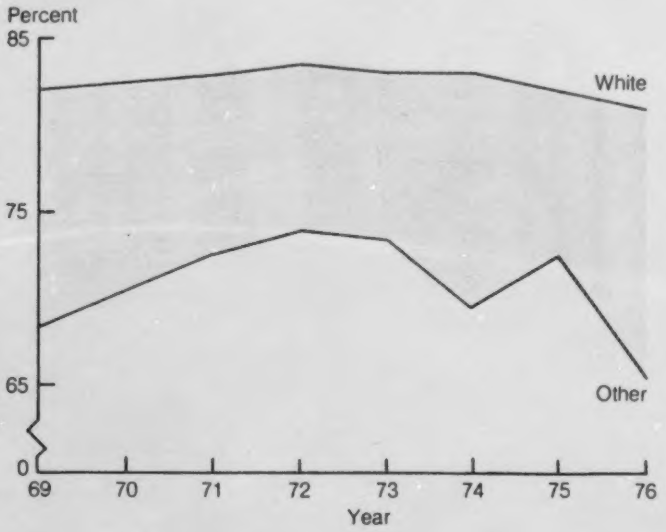
Year	Race	Age in Years		
		1-4	5-9	10-13
1969	Total	66.9	80.1	79.9
	White	69.1	81.8	81.8
	All Other	56.0	70.8	68.4
1970	Total	62.3	79.8	80.9
	White	64.9	82.1	82.6
	All Other	50.0	67.8	70.3
1971	Total	66.6	81.3	81.6
	White	67.7	82.4	83.1
	All Other	61.3	75.5	72.7
1972	Total	66.0	81.3	82.1
	White	67.1	82.9	83.5
	All Other	60.5	73.0	74.0
1973	Total	64.1	79.6	81.6
	White	66.1	81.4	83.1
	All Other	54.2	70.1	73.3
1974	Total	66.6	80.8	81.1
	White	68.6	82.4	83.2
	All Other	56.3	72.4	69.4
1975	Total	67.7	80.4	80.5
	White	70.0	82.2	82.0
	All Other	57.2	71.2	72.5
1976	Total	67.8	80.2	78.5
	White	70.1	82.4	81.0
	All Other	56.8	69.3	65.5
1977	Total*	64.7	79.6	79.1

*Race not specified.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., Center for Disease Control: Data from the U.S. Immunization Survey.

Chart 54.
Persons 10-13 Years of Age with History of Measles Vaccine and/or Measles by Race: United States, 1969-1976

White children were more likely than other children to be immunized against measles. Percentages for Whites remained fairly constant over the report period while they fluctuated widely for non-White children.



Source: Table 54.

Table 55.
Office Visits to Physicians, According to Physician Specialty and Age, Sex, and Race of Patient: United States, 1973 and 1977

(Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians)

Age, sex, and race	All specialties[1]		Specialty					
			General and family practice		Internal medicine		General surgery	
	1973	1977	1973	1977	1973	1977	1973	1977
	Visits per 1,000 population							
Total[2,3]	2,842.0	2,670.4	1,193.7	1,036.1	320.4	294.7	195.2	165.5
Age								
Under 15 years	1,976.0	2,027.0	739.5	656.3	31.7	29.0	68.3	54.9
15-44 years	2,710.9	2,460.7	1,137.8	984.1	244.9	199.8	181.8	155.1
45-64 years	3,498.7	3,295.4	1,538.4	1,343.0	571.4	569.5	322.4	268.9
65 years and over	4,588.1	4,146.1	2,054.5	1,737.1	967.7	903.7	359.4	319.2
Sex[2]								
Male	2,360.4	2,239.1	1,029.8	873.8	276.3	264.0	163.4	148.4
Female	3,280.0	3,066.6	1,341.9	1,184.4	359.0	321.2	223.0	180.9
Race[2]								
White	2,889.8	2,768.4	1,194.0	1,068.4	313.3	300.4	200.6	170.0
Black	2,542.6	2,278.8	1,219.5	933.9	365.3	274.5	151.3	147.6

[1] Includes other specialties not shown separately.

[2] Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population, using 4 age intervals.

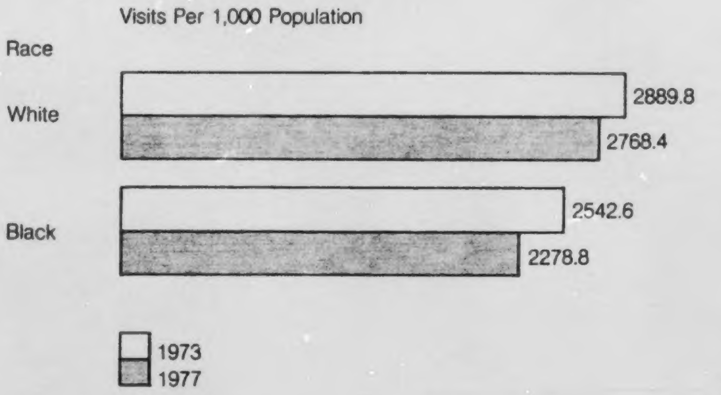
[3] Includes all other races not shown separately.

Note: Rates are based on civilian noninstitutionalized population, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: Division of Health Resources Utilization Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Chart 55.
Office Visits to Physicians, According to Race of Patient: United States, 1973 and 1977

Blacks had a lower rate of physician visits than Whites. Both racial groups had higher rates in 1973 than in 1977. The decline however, was larger for Blacks.



Source: Table 55

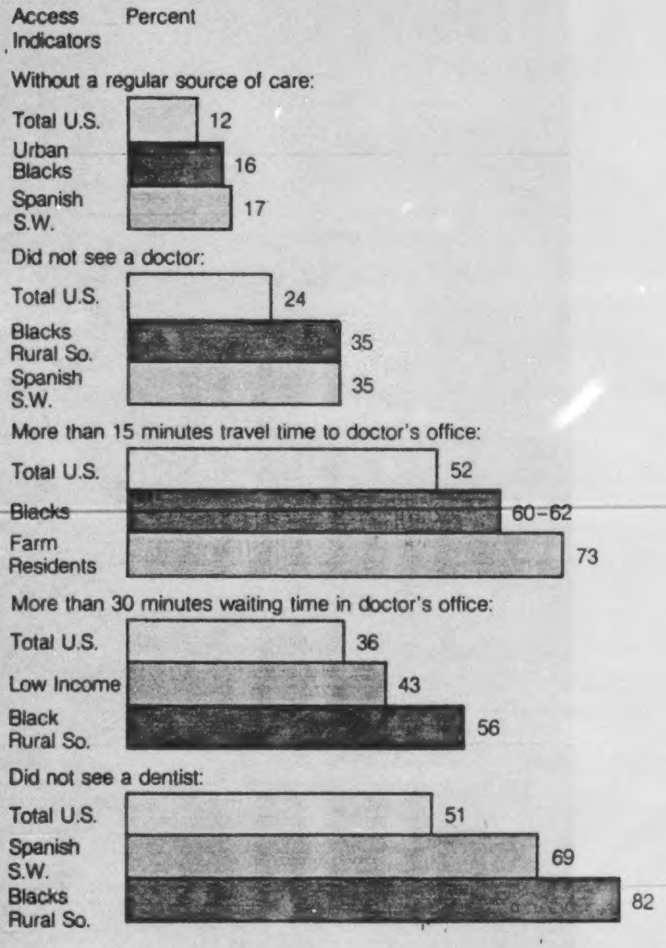
Table 56.
Assessment of Access to Health Care According to Access Indicators by Selected Demographic Groups

				Income		Blacks		
Access Indicators	U.S. Pop.	Suburban Resident	Farm Resident	Low	High	Urban	Rural South	Spanish S.W.
	Percentage							
Regular Source of Care								
With	88	87	93	86	89	84	90	83
Without	12	13	7	14	11	16	10	17
Convenience								
Travel Time to Doctor								
Less than 15 min.	48	51	27	41	54	40	38	55
More than 15 min.	52	49	73	59	46	60	62	45
Waiting time in M.D.'s Office								
30 min. or less	64	69	53	57	68	62	44	65
more than 30 min.	36	31	47	43	32	38	56	35
Time spent with M.D.								
15 min. or more	72	73	67	74	72	78	76	67
Less than 15 min.	28	27	33	26	28	22	24	33
Satisfaction								
Cost								
Satisfied	63	64	64	58	65	57	56	61
Dissatisfied	37	36	36	42	35	43	44	39
Waiting time								
Satisfied	72	73	73	67	75	63	61	68
Dissatisfied	28	27	27	33	25	37	39	32
Utilization								
Seeing a doctor								
Saw	76	78	68	73	79	77	65	65
Did not see	24	22	32	27	21	23	35	35
Seeing a dentist								
Saw	49	52	45	33	61	39	18	31
Did not see	51	48	55	67	39	61	82	69

Source: The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation "Special Report", Number One/1978, pp. 8 & 9.

Chart 56.
Access to Health Care for Selected Demographic Groups Compared With the Total United States

Compared to the aggregate United States population, limited access to health care was more characteristic of Blacks in the rural South, persons of Spanish origin, farm residents and those with low-income.



Source: Table 56.

Table 57.
Number and Percent of Persons Utilizing Specific Sources or Places of Outpatient Medical Care During Year Prior to Interview by Selected Characteristics: United States, 1974.

Characteristics	Number of persons in thousands	Source or place of care									
		Private doctor's office or clinic	Group practice	Telephone	Hospital outpatient clinic	Hospital emergency room	Company or industry clinic	Public health clinic	Neighborhood health center	Home	Other
		Percent of persons utilizing any services									
All persons[1]	207,334	58.2	16.6	16.1	8.9	14.1	3.1	2.6	1.0	1.5	2.5
Sex											
Male	100,024	51.9	14.6	12.2	8.4	15.1	4.7	2.2	0.8	1.2	2.8
Female	107,309	64.1	18.4	19.7	9.4	13.2	1.6	2.9	1.1	1.8	2.2
Age											
Under 17 years	62,953	55.6	19.8	23.0	8.3	16.2	0.2	3.7	1.4	1.3	2.1
17-44 years	80,778	58.9	15.1	14.5	9.6	15.4	5.5	2.8	1.0	1.0	3.4
45-64 years	42,862	58.0	15.3	11.0	9.1	10.7	4.0	1.3	0.4	1.4	1.9
65 years and over	20,740	63.9	15.3	11.6	7.5	9.5	0.4	1.0	0.5	4.6	1.1
Race											
White	180,725	60.1	17.3	17.4	7.8	13.8	3.1	2.2	0.7	1.6	2.4
All other	26,608	45.3	12.2	6.7	16.4	16.4	3.2	5.4	2.8	1.2	2.7
Family income											
Less than $5,000	32,316	54.6	13.0	10.4	13.1	15.9	1.7	5.0	2.2	2.0	2.7
$5,000-$9,999	47,398	56.2	14.8	14.4	10.0	15.6	3.0	3.3	1.1	1.4	2.2
$10,000-$14,999	51,666	59.1	17.7	17.9	7.7	14.3	3.4	2.1	0.8	1.1	2.2
$15,000 or more	63,265	62.5	19.7	19.6	7.2	12.5	3.9	1.4	0.4	1.7	2.9
Geographic region											
Northeast	49,196	61.4	10.8	16.1	9.4	15.9	3.6	1.7	0.9	2.7	3.2
North Central	58,543	57.7	18.7	17.8	8.5	13.8	3.6	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.4
South	65,232	60.8	16.9	14.6	8.5	13.8	2.6	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.9
West	37,363	55.2	22.1	16.0	9.6	12.7	2.5	2.9	0.9	1.2	2.4
Place of residence											
SMSA	142,954	58.6	16.6	17.4	9.8	14.8	3.7	2.5	1.1	1.7	2.7
Central city	62,520	54.9	15.4	15.3	12.5	15.3	3.9	3.4	1.7	1.9	2.7
Outside central city	80,435	61.4	17.5	19.1	7.7	14.4	3.5	1.8	0.6	1.5	2.6
Outside SMSA	64,379	57.5	16.7	13.0	6.9	12.6	1.7	2.8	0.7	1.2	2.0
Nonfarm	56,856	58.0	16.3	13.5	7.1	13.0	1.8	2.8	0.7	1.3	2.2
Farm	7,523	53.9	19.8	9.7	5.4	9.6	*0.8	2.1	*0.6	*0.5	*0.9

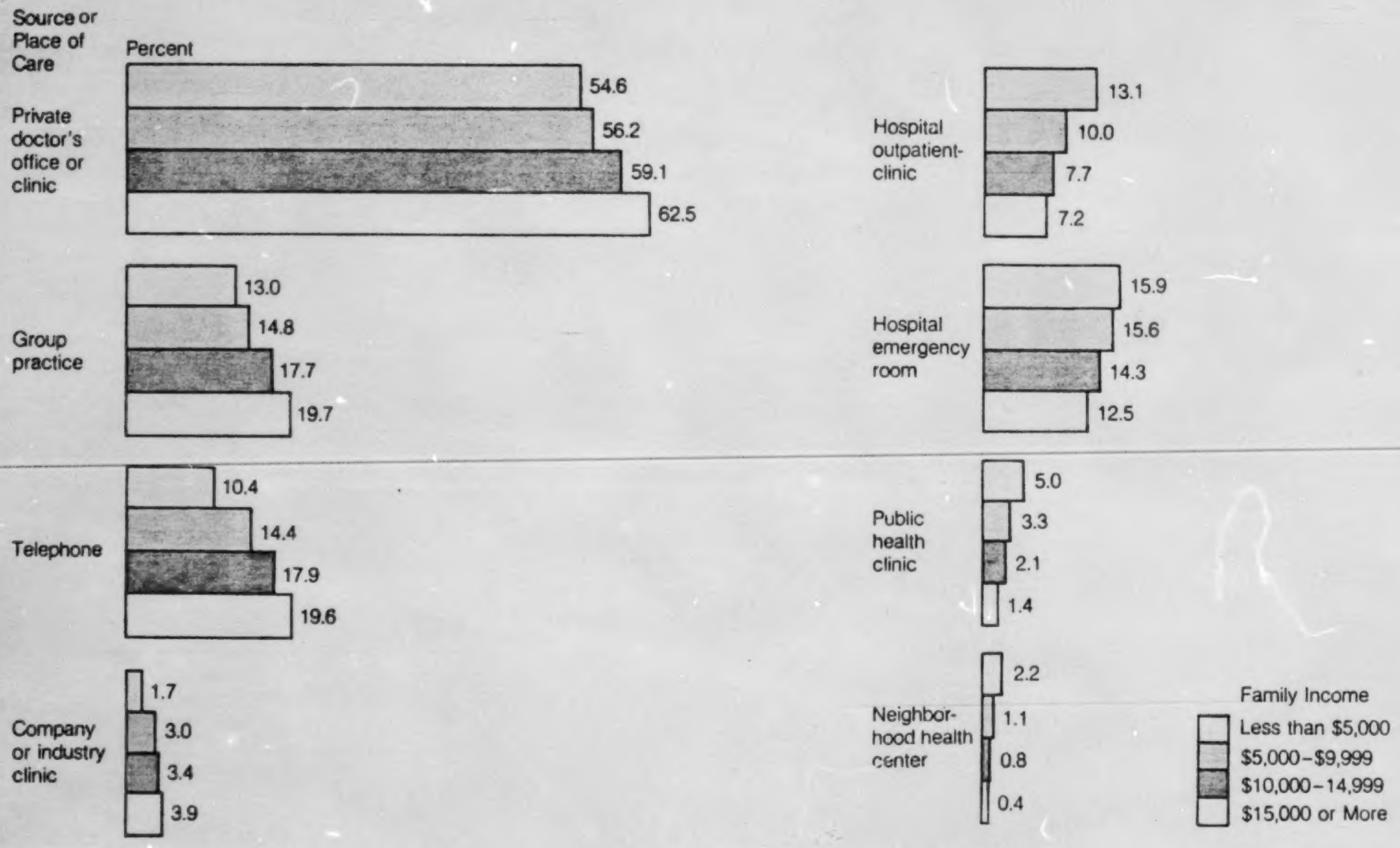
[1] Includes persons with unknown income.

*Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Source: Ambulatory Health Care, 1974, No. 17, February 23, 1978.

Chart 57.
Persons with Specific Sources of Medical Care by Family Income: United States, 1974

More than half of all income groups reported private doctors as a source of medical care. Use of public clinics, neighborhood health centers and emergency rooms was greater for lower than for higher income groups.



Source: Table 57.

Table 58.
Number and Percent Distribution of Persons without a Regular Source of Medical Care by Main Reason, According to Selected Characteristics: United States, 1974

Characteristics	Number of persons without a regular source of care in thousands	Main reason for not having a regular source of medical care									
		All reasons	No Doctor needed	See different doctors depending on what is wrong	Unable to find right doctor	Previous doctor no longer available	Too expensive	Health care facility available if needed	Do not use doctors unless seriously ill	Other	Unknown
		Percent distribution									
All persons[1]	30,859	100.0	54.2	17.8	7.6	7.5	1.4	1.1	0.2	8.2	1.9
Sex											
Male	17,723	100.0	59.8	15.5	6.3	6.9	1.2	0.9	0.2	7.8	1.4
Female	13,135	100.0	46.6	21.0	9.4	8.4	1.6	1.3	*0.2	8.8	2.6
Age											
Under 17 years	5,814	100.0	51.6	16.9	9.2	7.7	1.7	2.0	*0.1	7.6	3.2
17-44 years	16,401	100.0	55.8	19.1	7.0	7.3	1.2	0.9	*0.3	7.0	1.4
45-64 years	6,159	100.0	51.1	17.9	8.0	7.5	1.5	*0.8	*0.2	10.6	2.3
65 years and over	2,485	100.0	57.2	11.3	7.4	8.6	*1.4	*0.8	*—	12.1	*1.2
Race											
White	25,859	100.0	54.0	17.0	8.0	8.3	1.4	0.9	*0.2	8.3	1.8
All other	4,999	100.0	55.0	22.0	5.7	3.5	1.5	1.9	*0.3	8.0	2.1
Family income											
Less than $5,000	6,187	100.0	52.9	14.8	8.0	6.6	3.6	2.1	*0.2	10.1	1.6
$5,000-$9,999	7,848	100.0	56.8	15.5	8.1	7.6	1.1	*0.8	*0.2	7.6	2.4
$10,000-$14,999	7,289	100.0	54.0	19.8	8.6	7.9	*0.8	*0.7	*0.3	6.7	1.1
$15,000 or more	7,356	100.0	51.6	22.4	6.7	7.6	*0.5	*0.8	*0.1	8.5	1.7
Geographic region											
Northeast	7,446	100.0	55.2	18.4	9.8	6.0	*0.9	*0.7	*0.1	7.8	1.2
North Central	6,469	100.0	54.1	17.3	7.4	9.7	1.3	*0.7	*0.1	7.0	2.4
South	10,417	100.0	53.3	18.7	5.3	6.7	1.9	1.5	*0.3	10.2	2.1
West	6,526	100.0	54.6	16.4	9.1	8.5	1.3	1.3	*0.2	6.8	1.8
Place of residence											
SMSA	21,711	100.0	54.0	18.1	8.3	6.9	1.4	1.3	*0.2	7.8	2.0
Central city	10,895	100.0	53.5	18.9	7.6	6.3	1.7	1.3	*0.2	8.3	2.2
Outside central city	10,816	100.0	54.5	17.3	9.0	7.5	1.1	1.2	*0.2	7.3	1.9
Outside SMSA	9,148	100.0	54.7	17.3	6.0	9.1	1.3	*0.7	*0.2	9.3	1.6
Nonfarm	8,134	100.0	54.6	17.8	6.0	9.1	1.3	*0.7	*0.1	9.0	1.3
Farm	1,015	100.0	55.3	13.1	*5.3	8.7	*1.3	*0.4	*0.6	11.4	*3.8

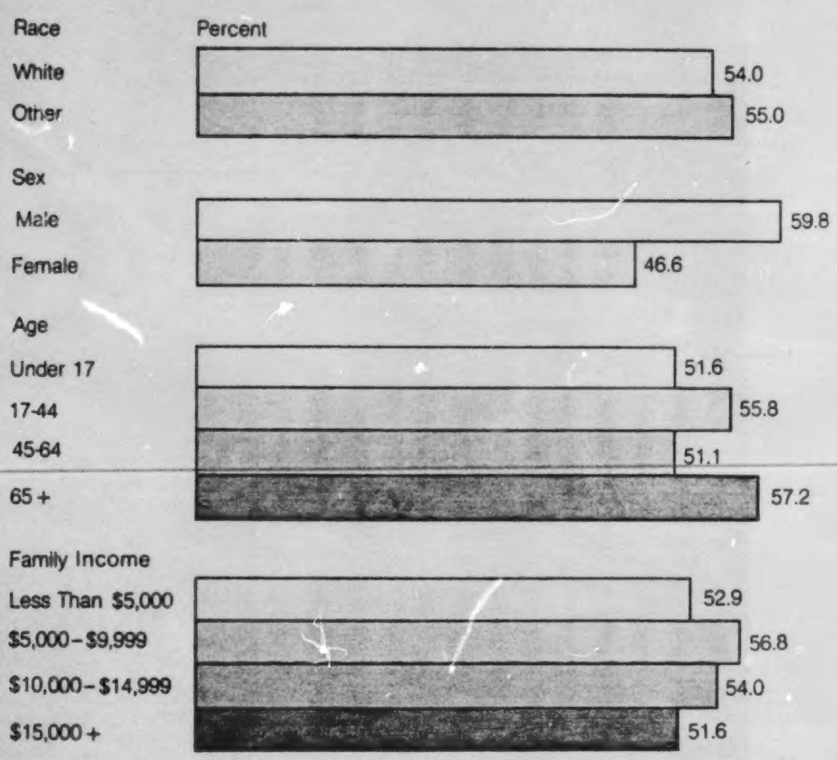
[1] Includes persons with unknown income.

*Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision

Source: Advancedata, No. 17, February 23, 1978.

Chart 58-A.
Primary Reason for Not Having a Regular Source of Medical Care By Selected Demographic Variables: United States, 1974

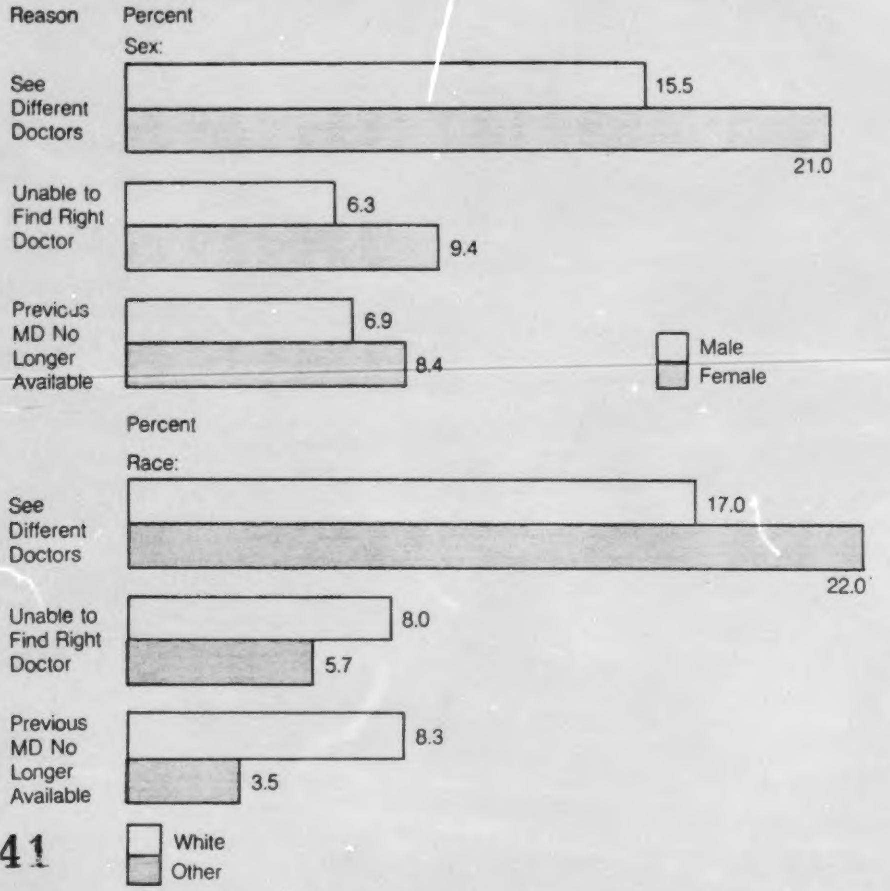
More than 50 percent of those without a regular source of medical care indicated "no doctor needed" as the primary reason for not having a regular or usual source of care. Females and persons 65 and over gave this response more frequently than those in the other descriptive categories.

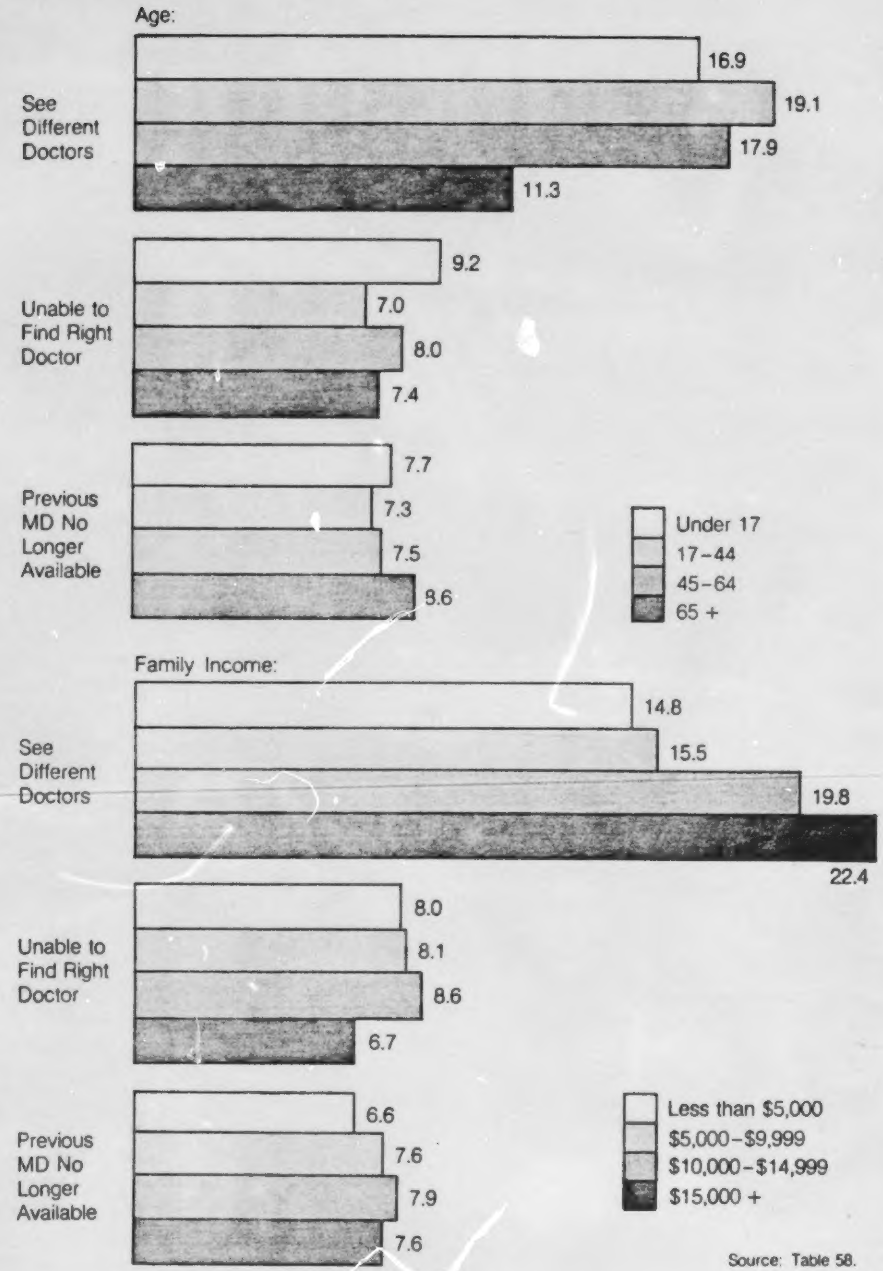


Source: Table 58

Chart 58-B.
Other Reasons for Not Having a Regular Source of Medical Care by Selected Demographic Variables: United States

After "no doctor needed" (Chart 58-A), the three most frequently given reasons for not having a regular source of medical care were "see different doctors," "unable to find right doctor" and "previous doctor no longer available." A fairly high percentage of middle-aged, Black and higher income individuals reported they had no regular source of medical care because they utilized different physicians.





Source: Table 58.

Table 59.
Number of Persons, Percent of Persons Reporting 1 Problem or More in Getting Medical Care During Year Prior to Interview, and Percent of Persons Reporting Specific Types of Problems, by Selected Characteristics: United States, 1974

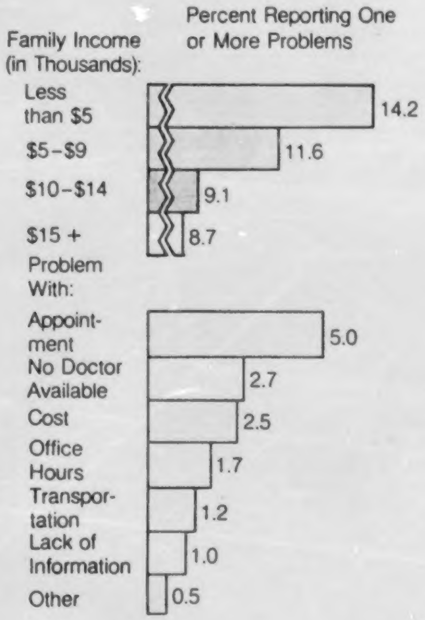
Characteristic	Number of persons in thousands	Persons with 1 problem or more	Type of problem: Could not get appointment as soon as needed	No doctor available when needed	Cost	Office hours inconvenient	Lack of transportation	Did not know where to go	Other
			Percent of population						
All persons[1]	207,334	10.4	5.0	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.5
Sex									
Male	100,024	8.5	3.8	2.3	2.1	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.4
Female	107,309	12.1	6.0	3.1	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.5
Age									
Under 17 years	62,953	7.6	3.2	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.3
17-44 years	80,778	13.1	7.2	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.0	1.4	0.4
45-64 years	42,862	10.0	4.4	2.7	3.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6
65 years and over	20,740	9.0	2.7	2.2	2.0	0.8	2.8	1.0	0.6
Race									
White	180,725	10.3	5.1	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.5
All other	26,608	10.5	3.9	2.1	3.3	1.7	2.1	1.1	0.3
Family income									
Less than $5,000	32,316	14.2	5.1	3.2	5.1	1.7	3.6	1.3	0.7
$5,000-$9,999	47,398	11.6	5.2	2.9	3.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.4
$10,000-$14,999	51,666	9.1	4.9	2.6	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.4
$15,000 or more	63,265	8.7	5.2	2.6	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.4
Geographic region									
Northeast	49,196	9.1	4.0	2.9	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.4
North Central	55,543	10.1	5.6	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.5
South	65,232	10.1	4.4	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.4
West	37,363	12.9	6.2	2.8	3.9	1.7	1.5	1.[illegible]	0.5
Place of residence									
SMSA	149,954	10.5	5.0	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.5
Central city	62,520	10.7	4.6	2.5	3.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.5
Outside central city	80,435	10.3	5.3	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.5
Outside SMSA	64,379	10.1	4.9	3.0	2.5	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.4
Nonfarm	56,856	10.6	5.1	3.2	2.6	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.4
Farm	7,523	6.6	3.5	1.9	1.3	*0.7	*0.6	*0.2	0.2

[1] Includes persons with unknown income.

Source: Advance data from Vital and Health Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics, Number 17.

Chart 59.
Persons Reporting One or More Problems Obtaining Medical Care by Family Income and Problems: United States, 1974

Persons from families with lower incomes had more problems securing medical care than those from families with higher incomes. The most frequently cited problem was "could not get an appointment as soon as needed."



Source: Table 59.

Table 60.
Average Length of Stay for Discharges from Short-Stay Hospitals by Poor and Nonpoor Status, Race, and Age: United States, 1964, 1973, and 1976

Age and Year	Total		White		All Other	
	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor
All Ages						
1964	10.4	7.4	10.2	7.3	11.4	9.3
1973	9.8	7.2	9.8	7.1	9.7	8.8
1976	9.1	7.1	9.0	7.0	9.7	9.0
Under 17 years						
1964	9.1	5.4	8.3	5.3	11.3	7.8
1973	6.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	8.3	6.8
1976	6.2	4.9	6.1	4.6	6.3	9.3
17-44 years						
1964	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.2	7.1	8.0
1973	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.9	7.2	7.0
1976	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.9	7.3
45-64 years						
1964	14.4	9.7	12.8	9.5	22.6	13.5
1973	12.8	9.3	12.3	9.0	15.3	13.0
1976	11.4	8.9	10.4	8.7	14.8	11.3
65 years and over						
1964	12.3	11.9	12.4	11.7	11.8	15.7
1973	12.5	11.6	12.5	11.2	12.8	19.3
1976	12.2	11.0	11.6	10.7	19.5	16.8

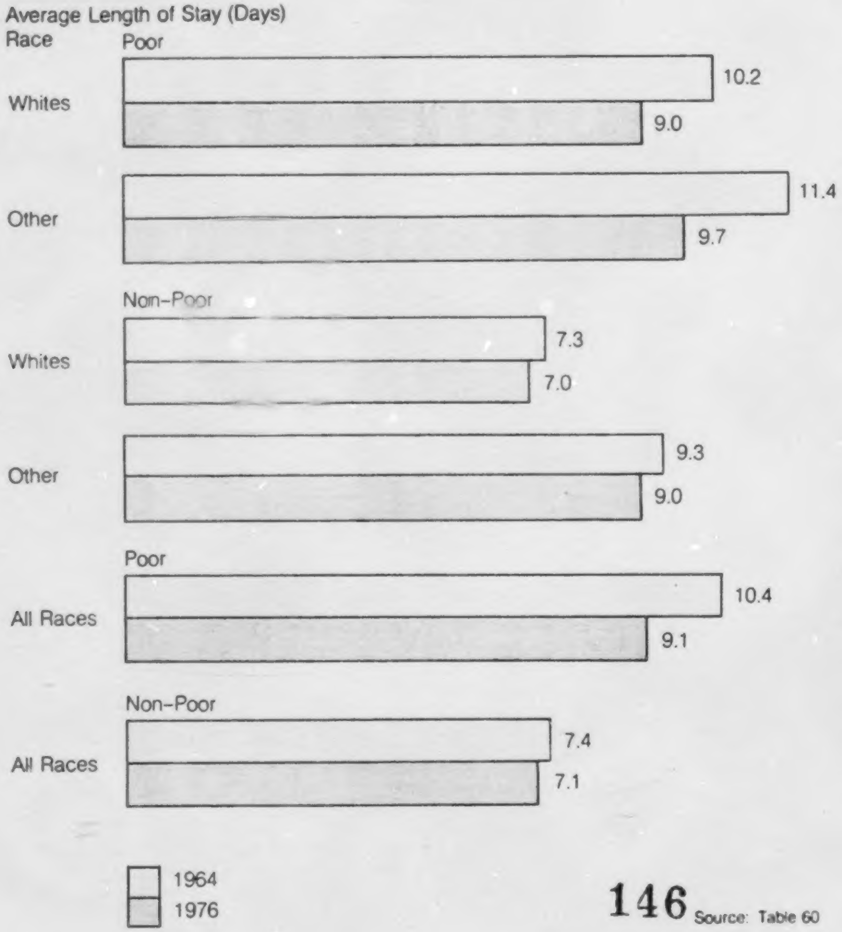
Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor is based on family income:

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3,000	$3,000 and over
1973	under $6,000	$6,000 and over
1976	under $7,000	$7,000 and over

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Chart 60.
Average Length of Stay for Discharges from Short-Stay Hospitals by Poor and Non-Poor Status and Race: United States, 1964 and 1976

The average length of inpatient care for the poor was longer than that of the non-poor for the two years. Poor Whites and poor non-Whites were more alike in their length of stay than non-poor Whites and non-Whites.



Source: Table 60

Table 61.
Number of Discharges from Short-Stay Hospitals Per 100 Persons Per Year by Poor and Nonpoor Status, Race and Age: United States, 1964, 1973, and 1976

(Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population.)

Age and Year	Total		White		All Other	
	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor
All Ages						
1964	13.8	12.6	15.3	12.9	9.9	9.6
1973	19.0	12.5	20.2	12.6	15.3	11.6
1976	18.7	12.8	19.4	12.9	16.6	11.9
Under 17 years						
1964	5.8	7.0	7.5	7.2	3.5	5.3
1973	9.6	6.3	10.6	6.4	8.0	5.9
1976	8.7	6.7	9.3	6.9	7.8	4.7
17-44 years						
1964	18.1	16.1	18.8	16.4	16.3	13.2
1973	19.8	14.8	19.0	14.8	22.3	14.9
1976	18.1	13.3	16.7	13.1	22.4	15.5
45-64 years						
1964	14.6	14.8	15.9	15.1	10.2	11.1
1973	22.5	15.2	23.8	15.3	17.4	13.3
1976	22.1	16.5	21.7	16.5	23.8	15.3
65 years and over						
1964	17.9	20.2	17.9	20.3	18.7	18.1
1973	24.8	23.4	25.5	23.4	19.4	22.2
1976	27.7	29.2	29.1	29.5	17.7	22.6

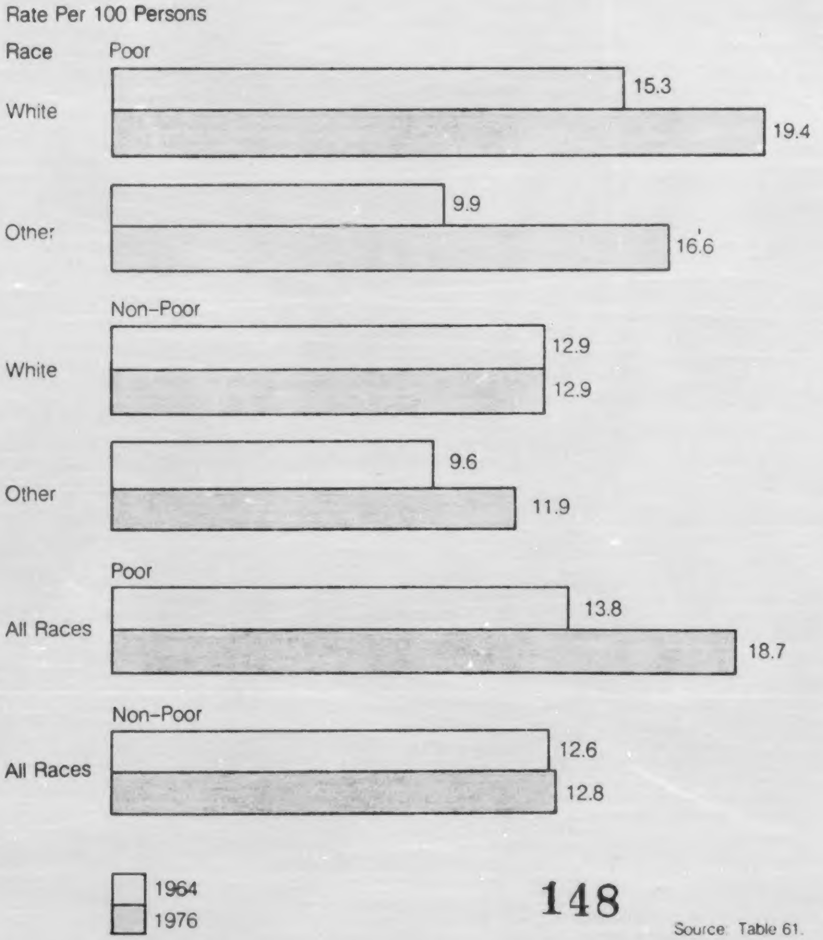
Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor is based on family income:

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3,000	$3,000 and over
1973	under $6,000	$6,000 and over
1976	under $7,000	$7,000 and over

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Chart 61.
Number of Discharges from Short-Stay Hospitals by Poor and Non-Poor Status and Race: United States 1964 and 1976

The effect of income on hospital discharges increased while that of race decreased during the report period. In 1976, the rate of discharge from short-stay hospitals was 18.7 per 100 persons for the poor while it was 12.8 per 100 persons for the non-poor.



Source: Table 61.

Table 62.
Percent of the Population with No Dental Visits in the Past Two Years by Poor and Nonpoor Status, Race and Age: United States, 1964, 1973, and 1976

(Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population.)

Age and Year	Total		White		All Other	
	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor
All Ages						
1964	65.8	40.0	62.5	38.4	74.7	58.6
1973	56.5	34.6	55.3	33.2	60.3	48.8
1976	52.8	32.6	52.3	31.4	54.6	44.9
Under 17 years						
1964	73.2	44.7	66.6	42.5	82.9	66.3
1973	58.3	37.2	55.8	35.2	62.2	55.6
1976	52.9	35.0	52.5	33.5	53.6	47.6
17-44 years						
1964	46.3	30.1	40.2	28.5	61.3	48.1
1973	38.9	28.1	35.9	26.8	48.5	40.6
1976	37.4	27.0	35.1	25.7	45.1	39.3
45-64 years						
1964	66.7	43.6	65.0	42.6	72.6	59.7
1973	61.5	38.3	60.5	37.4	65.1	51.1
1976	60.2	35.8	59.2	34.7	64.0	49.6
65 years and over						
1964	78.5	63.5	78.0	62.9	83.0	76.6
1973	72.8	55.9	72.0	54.7	79.2	76.8
1976	69.8	51.8	69.4	50.6	73.3	73.1

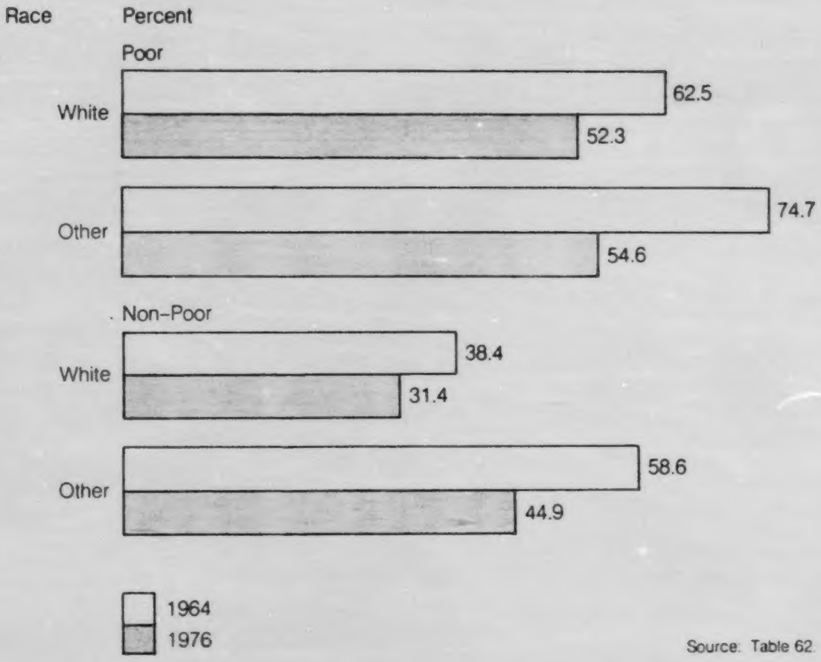
Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor is based on family income:

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3,000	$3,000 and over
1973	under $6,000	$6,000 and over
1976	under $7,000	$7,000 and over

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Chart 62.
No Dental Visits in the Past Two Years by Poverty Status and Race: United States, 1964 and 1976

Racial disparity in the use of dental services was greater for the non-poor than for the poor. Members of other races were more likely than Whites to have had no dental visits in 1964 and 1976.



Source: Table 62

Table 63.
Number of Dental Visits Per Person Per Year by Poor and Nonpoor Status, Race and Age: United States, 1964, 1973, and 1976

(Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population.)

Age and Year	Total		White		All Other	
	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor
All Ages						
1964	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.2
1973	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.1
1976	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.1
Under 17 years						
1964	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.1
1973	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.8
1976	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.7
17-44 years						
1964	1.2	2.0	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.3
1973	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3
1976	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3
45-64 years						
1964	0.8	1.9	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.5
1973	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.6
1976	1.1	1.9	1.2	2.9	0.8	1.4
65 years and over						
1964	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.1	*	*
1973	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.6	*	*
1976	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.7	0.8	*

*Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

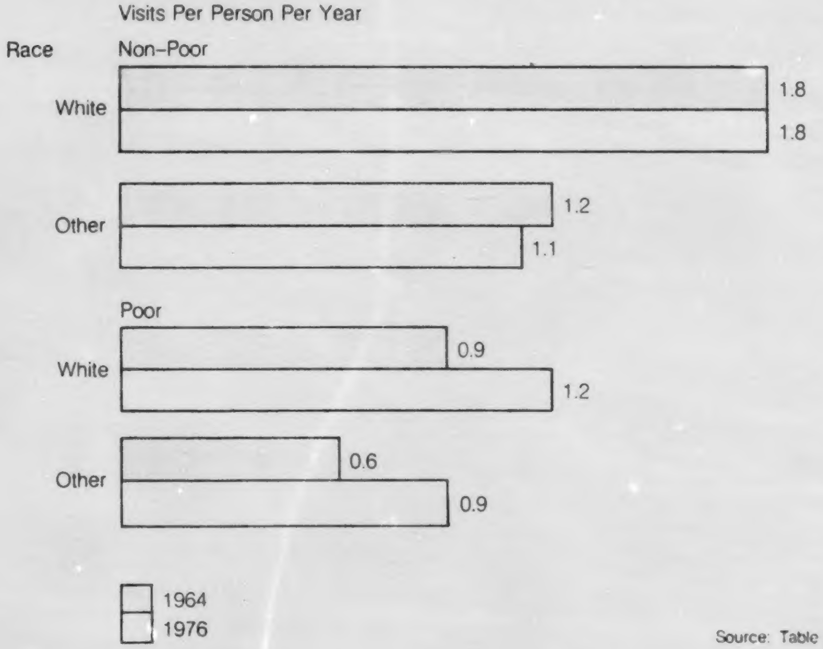
Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor is based on family income:

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3,000	$3,000 and over
1973	under $6,000	$6,000 and over
1976	under $7,000	$7,000 and over

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Chart 63.
Number of Dental Visits by Poverty Status and Race: United States, 1964 and 1976

The average number of dental visits increased only slightly between 1964 and 1976. Whites and the non-poor continued to report a larger number of visits than non-Whites and the poor.



Source: Table 63.

Table 64.
Institutionalized Population, According to Age, Race, and Sex: United States, 1976

(Data are based on resident records in a sample survey of institutions)

Race	Institutionalized population							
	All ages[1]	Under 18	18-64	65 and over	All ages[1]	Under 18	18-64	65 and over
	Number of persons				Persons per 1,000 resident population			
Total[2,3]	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	7.2	2.3	2.6	44.8
Male[2]	596,820	85,410	182,420	322,530	5.7	2.6	2.9	34.4
Female[2]	947,880	64,750	151,250	703,150	8.6	2.0	2.3	51.8
White[3]	1,410,020	115,350	292,750	970,070	7.6	2.1	2.6	46.6
Male	524,850	63,580	158,210	299,040	5.8	2.3	2.9	35.4
Female	885,170	51,760	134,540	671,030	9.3	1.9	2.4	54.2
All other[3]	134,670	34,810	40,920	55,610	4.7	3.2	2.6	26.4
Male	71,970	21,820	24,210	23,490	5.3	4.0	3.3	25.9
Female	62,710	12,990	16,710	32,120	4.2	2.4	2.0	26.8

[1] Includes unknown age.

[2] Includes unknown color.

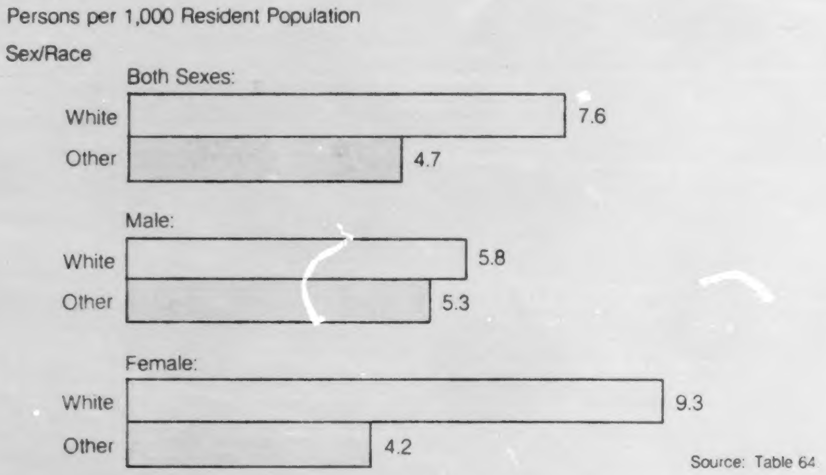
[3] Includes unknown sex.

Note: Excludes persons in long-stay hospitals and penal and/or juvenile detention facilities.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Reports*. Series P-23, No. 69. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1978.

Chart 64.
Selected Institutionalized Population by Race and Sex: United States, 1976

Controlling for sex and race, White females had the highest rate for selected institutionalization. The institutional ratio of Whites to other races was 3:2.



Source: Table 64

Table 65.
Distribution of Admissions to State and County Mental Hospital Inpatient Units by Age, Sex and Race: United States, 1975

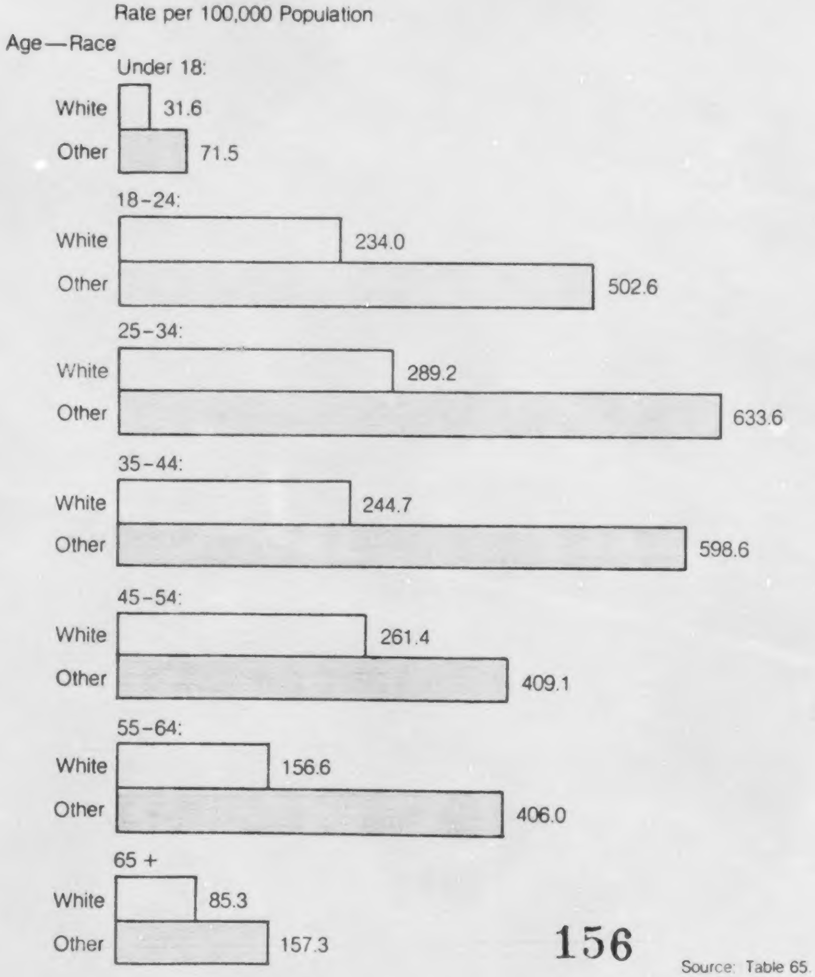
	Number			Rate per 100,000 population[a]		
Sex & age	All races	White	All other races	All races	White	All other races
Both sexes	385,237	296,151	89,086	182.2	161.1	321.9
Under 18	25,252	17,543	7,704	38.1	31.6	71.5
18-24	71,841	53,158	18,683	271.8	234.0	502.6
25-34	100,861	76,594	24,267	332.7	289.2	633.6
35-44	65,109	48,222	16,887	289.0	244.7	598.6
45-54	65,882	55,263	10,619	277.6	261.4	409.1
55-64	35,733	27,983	7,750	180.7	156.6	406.0
65+	20,559	17,383	3,176	91.8	85.3	157.3
Male	248,937	190,788	58,149	243.7	214.2	444.5
Under 18	16,318	11,141	5,177	48.3	39.3	95.5
18-24	52,323	38,108	14,215	409.0	343.9	830.3
25-34	67,530	49,805	17,725	457.8	382.4	1,026.3
35-44	39,637	29,237	10,400	364.9	304.5	826.1
45-54	41,147	35,900	5,247	359.2	350.3	435.4
55-64	19,469	15,736	3,733	208.4	186.0	422.8
65+	12,513	10,861	1,652	136.4	130.9	189.2
Female	136,300	105,363	30,937	124.7	111.2	212.0
Under 18	8,934	6,407	2,527	27.5	23.6	47.2
18-24	19,518	15,050	4,468	143.1	129.4	222.8
25-34	33,331	26,789	6,542	214.1	199.0	311.1
35-44	25,472	18,985	6,487	218.3	187.8	415.3
45-54	24,735	19,363	5,372	201.4	177.8	386.5
55-64	16,264	12,247	4,017	155.9	130.2	391.5
65+	8,046	6,522	1,524	60.8	54.0	133.0

[a] Population estimates used as denominators for rate computations are from the *Current Population Reports* of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 614, table 3, p. 23.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology.

Chart 65.
Admission to State and County Mental Hospital Inpatient Units by Age and Race: United States, 1975

For all age groups, Whites had lower admission rates than other races to state and county mental hospitals in 1975. The race differential was greatest for persons aged 55-64.



Source: Table 65

Table 66.
Distribution of Admissions to State and County Mental Hospital Inpatient Units By Primary Diagnosis, Race and Sex: United States, 1975

Primary diagnosis	Race-sex								
	All races			White			All other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All mental disorders	385,237	248,937	136,300	296,151	190,788	105,363	89,086	58,149	30,937
Alcohol disorders	106,615	87,977	18,638	82,610	70,830	11,780	24,005	17,147	6,858
Drug disorders	14,435	11,169	3,266	11,770	8,948	2,822	2,665	2,221	444
Organic brain syndromes	20,372	10,811	9,561	15,049	7,700	7,349	5,323	3,111	2,212
Depressive disorders	44,965	21,741	23,224	41,165	19,317	21,848	3,800	2,424	1,376
Schizophrenia	129,425	73,472	55,953	90,631	50,116	40,515	38,794	23,356	15,438
Neuroses	5,928	2,192	3,736	5,659	2,048	3,611	269	*	*
Personality disorders	26,386	19,477	6,909	21,306	15,084	6,222	5,080	4,393	*
Childhood disorders	5,987	4,775	1,212	3,283	2,171	1,112	2,704	2,604	*
Transient situational disorders of adoles., adult & late life	13,006	6,670	6,336	10,919	5,838	5,081	2,087	*	1,255
Social maladjustment	1,139	592	547	917	542	375	*	*	*
No mental disorder	5,136	3,708	1,428	4,639	3,261	1,378	497	447	*
All other	11,043	6,353	5,490	8,203	4,933	3,270	3,640	1,420	2,220
	Percent distribution								
All mental disorders	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alcohol disorders	27.7	35.3	13.7	27.9	37.1	11.2	26.9	29.5	22.2
Drug disorders	3.7	4.5	2.4	4.0	4.7	2.7	3.0	3.8	1.4
Organic brain syndromes	5.3	4.3	7.0	5.1	4.0	7.0	6.0	5.4	7.2
Depressive disorders	11.7	8.7	17.0	13.9	10.1	20.7	4.3	4.2	4.4
Schizophrenia	33.6	29.6	41.2	30.5	26.3	38.4	43.6	40.1	49.8
Neuroses	1.5	0.9	2.7	1.9	1.1	3.4	0.3	*	*
Personality disorders	6.8	7.8	5.1	7.2	7.9	5.9	5.7	7.6	*
Childhood disorders	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.0	4.5	*
Transient situational disorders of adoles., adult, & late life	3.4	2.7	*4.6	3.7	3.1	4.8	2.3	*	4.1
Social maladjustment	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	*	*	*
No mental disorder	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.8	*
All other	3.1	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.6	3.1	4.1	2.4	7.2
	Rates per 100,000 population[a]								
All mental disorders	182.2	243.7	124.7	161.1	214.2	111.2	321.9	444.5	212.0
Alcohol disorders	50.4	86.1	17.1	45.0	79.5	12.4	86.7	131.1	47.0
Drug disorders	6.8	10.9	3.0	6.4	10.0	3.0	9.6	17.0	3.0
Organic brain syndromes	9.6	10.6	8.7	8.2	8.6	7.8	19.2	23.8	15.2
Depressive disorders*	21.3	21.3	21.2	22.4	21.7	23.1	13.7	18.5	9.4
Schizophrenia	61.2	71.9	51.2	49.0	56.3	42.8	140.2	178.5	105.8
Neuroses	2.8	2.1	3.4	3.1	2.3	3.8	1.0	*	*
Personality disorders	12.5	19.1	6.3	11.6	16.9	6.6	18.4	33.6	*
Childhood disorders	2.8	4.7	1.1	1.8	2.4	1.2	9.8	19.9	*
Transient situational disorders of adoles., adult, & late life	6.2	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.6	5.4	7.5	*	8.6
Social maladjustment	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	*	*	*
No mental disorder	2.4	3.6	1.3	2.5	3.7	1.5	1.8	3.4	*
All other	5.6	6.2	5.0	4.5	5.5	3.5	13.2	10.9	15.2

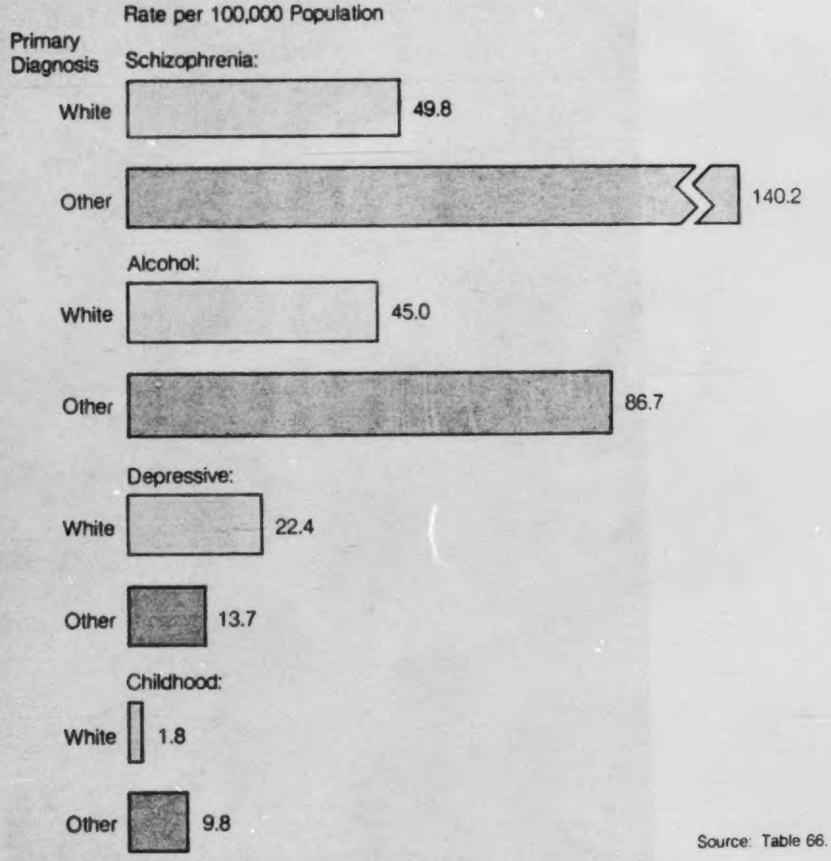
[a] Population estimates used as denominators for rate computations are from the *Current Population Reports* of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 614, table 3, p. 23.

*Five or fewer sample cases—estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Source: Statistical Note #138, Mental Health.

Chart 66.
Admission to State and County Mental Hospital Inpatient Units by Primary Diagnosis and Race: United States, 1975

For three of the four selected diagnoses–schizophrenia, alcoholism and childhood disorders–admission rates were considerably higher for other races than for Whites for other races than for Whites. Whites, however were more likely than members, of other races to be diagnosed as depressive.



Source: Table 66.

Table 67. Distribution of Admissions to Outpatient Services[a] by Primary Diagnosis, Race and Sex: United States, 1975

Primary diagnosis	Race-sex								
	All races			White			All other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All mental disorders	1,406,065	634,355	771,710	1,171,196	528,794	642,402	234,869	105,561	129,308
Alcohol disorders	53,125	40,393	12,732	42,109	31,872	10,237	11,016	8,521	2,495
Drug disorders	22,094	13,790	8,304	13,049	6,855	6,194	9,045	6,935	*
Organic brain syndromes	30,821	15,343	15,478	25,262	12,662	12,600	5,559	2,681	2,878
Depressive disorders	180,735	51,415	129,320	154,761	48,664	106,097	25,974	2,751	23,223
Schizophrenia	148,303	69,311	78,992	115,188	57,513	57,675	33,115	11,798	21,317
Neuroses	115,793	35,616	80,177	103,023	32,238	70,785	12,770	3,378	9,392
Personality disorders	139,251	70,914	68,337	128,608	65,054	63,554	10,643	5,860	4,783
Childhood disorders	143,462	98,123	45,339	121,058	84,262	36,796	22,404	13,861	8,543
Transient situational disorders of adoles., adult, & late life	200,125	82,661	117,464	169,281	72,509	96,772	30,844	10,152	20,692
Social maladjustment	143,278	42,864	100,414	119,547	38,208	81,339	23,731	4,656	19,075
No mental disorder	157,321	80,140	77,181	118,848	51,082	67,766	38,473	29,058	9,415
All other	71,757	33,785	37,972	60,462	27,875	32,587	11,295	5,910	5,385
	Percent distribution								
All mental disorders	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alcohol disorders	3.8	6.4	1.6	3.6	6.0	1.6	4.7	8.1	1.9
Drug disorders	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	3.9	6.6	*
Organic brain syndromes	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.2
Depressive disorders	12.9	8.1	10.8	13.2	9.2	16.4	11.1	2.6	17.9
Schizophrenia	10.5	10.9	10.2	9.8	10.9	9.0	14.1	11.2	16.5
Neuroses	8.2	5.6	10.4	8.8	6.1	11.0	5.4	3.2	7.3
Personality disorders	9.9	11.2	8.9	11.0	12.3	9.9	4.5	5.6	3.7
Childhood disorders	10.2	15.5	5.9	10.3	15.9	5.7	9.5	13.1	6.6
Transient situational disorders of adoles., adult, & late life	14.2	13.0	15.2	14.5	13.7	15.1	13.1	9.6	16.0
Social maladjustment	10.2	6.8	13.0	10.2	7.2	12.7	10.1	4.4	14.8
No mental disorder	11.2	12.6	10.0	10.1	9.7	10.5	16.4	27.5	7.3
All other	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.6	4.2
	Rates per 100,000 population[b]								
All mental disorders	665.0	621.1	706.0	637.3	593.8	678.2	848.8	806.9	886.3
Alcohol disorders	25.1	39.5	11.6	22.9	35.8	10.8	39.8	65.1	17.1
Drug disorders	10.4	13.5	7.6	7.1	7.7	6.5	32.7	53.0	*
Organic brain syndromes	14.6	15.0	14.2	13.7	14.2	13.3	20.1	20.5	19.7
Depressive disorders	85.5	50.3	118.3	84.2	54.6	112.0	93.9	21.0	159.2
Schizophrenia	70.1	67.9	72.3	62.7	64.6	60.9	119.7	90.2	146.1
Neuroses	54.8	34.9	73.4	56.1	36.2	74.7	46.1	25.8	64.4
Personality disorders	65.9	69.4	62.5	70.0	73.0	67.1	38.5	44.8	32.8
Childhood disorders	67.8	96.1	41.5	65.9	94.6	38.8	81.0	106.0	58.6
Transient situational disorders of adoles., adult, & late life	94.6	80.9	107.5	92.1	81.4	102.2	111.5	77.6	141.8
Social maladjustment	67.8	42.0	91.9	65.1	42.9	85.9	85.8	35.6	130.7
No mental disorder	74.4	78.5	70.6	64.7	57.4	71.5	139.0	222.1	64.5
All other	33.9	33.1	34.7	32.9	31.3	34.4	40.8	45.2	36.9

[a] Excludes admissions to federally funded CMHCs, VA psychiatric services and private mental health practitioners.

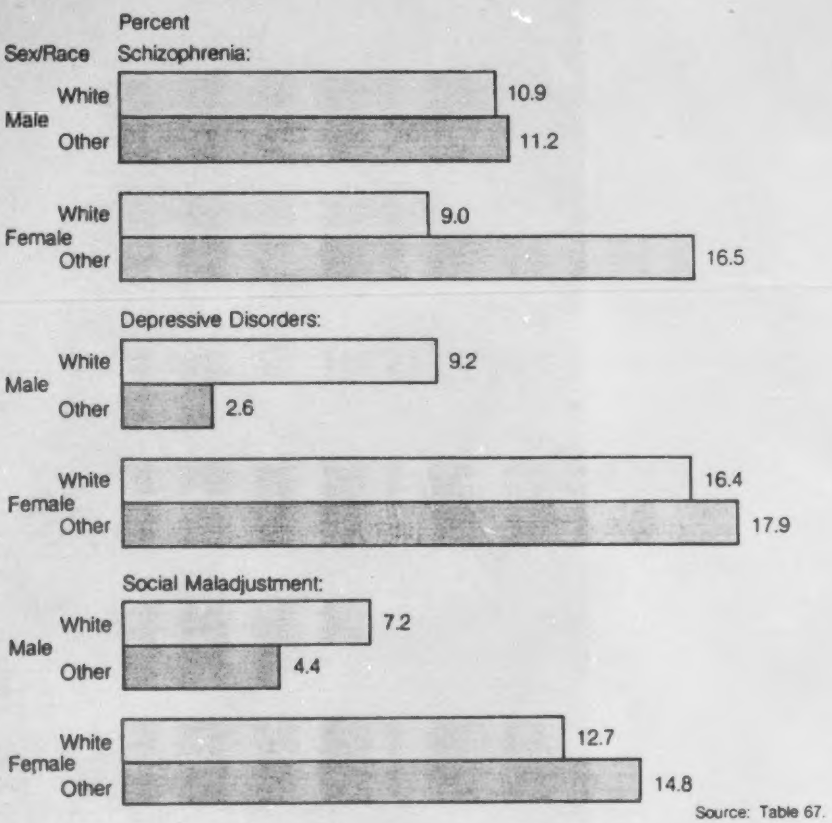
[b] Population estimates used as denominators for rate computations are from the *Current Population Reports* of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 614, table 3, p. 23.

*Five or fewer sample cases—estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology.

Chart 67.
Admission to Outpatient Psychiatric Services for Three Leading Diagnoses by Race and Sex: United States, 1975

Females were more likely than males to be diagnosed as having depressive disorders and social maladjustments. Other females were also more apt than other males to be classified as having schizophrenia.



Source: Table 67.

Table 68.
Age-Adjusted Admission Rates Per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Type of Facility: Selected Mental Health Facilities, United States, 1975

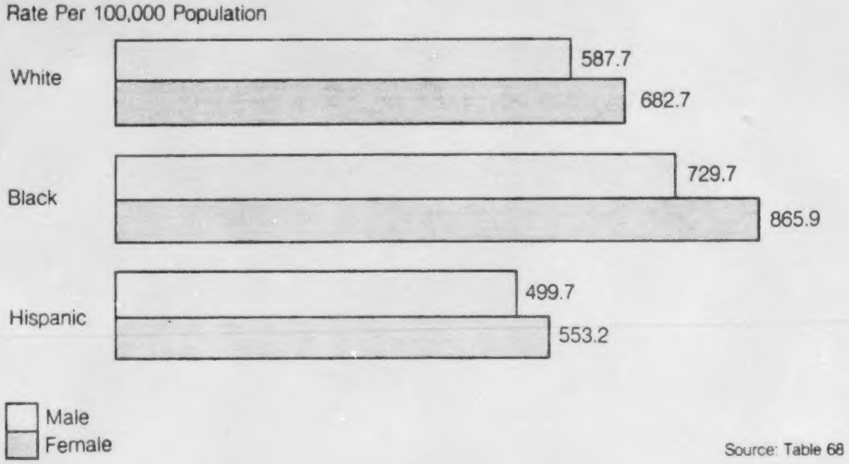
Type of facility	White	Black	Hispanic origin
	Both sexes		
Outpatient psychiatric services[a]	639.2	814.0	528.0
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	159.7	367.5	123.9
Private mental hospitals	64.4	40.6	37.4
Non-Federal general hospitals	243.3	258.9	271.6
Public	60.9	110.6	133.6
Nonpublic	182.4	148.3	138.1
	Male		
Outpatient psychiatric services[a]	587.7	729.7	499.7
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	213.2	509.8	193.6
Private mental hospitals	56.9	41.3	39.2
Non-Federal general hospitals	206.4	237.3	256.4
Public	64.0	122.1	148.0
Nonpublic	142.4	156.2	108.4
	Female		
Outpatient psychiatric services[a]	682.7	865.9	553.2
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	110.0	248.4	60.8
Private mental hospitals	71.3	40.0	35.9
Non-Federal general hospitals	277.9	277.5	283.4
Public	57.7	101.2	118.6
Nonpublic	220.1	176.3	164.8

[a] Affiliated and freestanding outpatient psychiatric services.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology.

Chart 68-A.
Age-Adjusted Admission Rates for Outpatient Psychiatric Services by Race/Ethnicity and Sex: United States, 1975

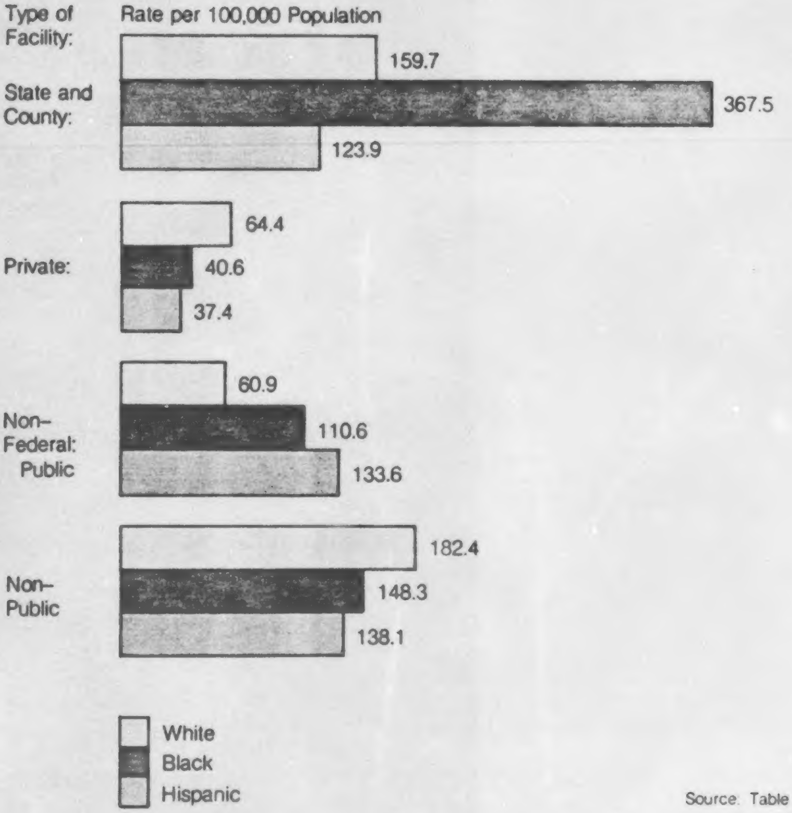
Blacks compared to Whites and Hispanics had the highest admission rate to outpatient psychiatric services in 1975.



Source: Table 68

Chart 68-B.
Age-Adjusted Admission Rates for Inpatient Psychiatric Service by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Facilities: United States, 1975

Among the three race/ethnic groups, Hispanics had the lowest while Blacks had the highest admission rates to state and county inpatient mental health facilities. Hispanics also had the lowest and Whites had the highest admission rates to private and non-public facilities. Hispanics, however, were more likely than Blacks and Whites to be admitted to non Federal public inpatient mental facilities.



Source: Table 68

Table 69.
Percentage of Admissions With Selected Primary Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Facility: Selected Mental Health Facilities, United States, 1975

Type of facility	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	a. Percent of admissions with schizophrenia		
Outpatient psychiatric services[a]	9.0	14.2	16.7
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State and county mental hospitals	30.4	44.9	36.3
Private mental hospitals	20.7	34.6	23.8
Non-Federal general hospitals	20.1	47.4	34.3
Public	28.3	62.3	43.2
Nonpublic	17.6	36.0	25.0
	b. Percent of admissions with depressive disorders		
Outpatient psychiatric services[a]	13.5	9.5	9.0
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State and county mental hospitals	14.1	4.5	7.7
Private mental hospitals	43.9	29.2	29.5
Non-Federal general hospitals	41.3	18.2	26.7
Public	29.4	9.3	11.8
Nonpublic	45.0	25.0	42.3
	c. Percent of admissions with drug and alcohol disorders		
Outpatient psychiatric services[a]	4.8	8.6	5.6
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State and county mental hospitals	31.5	27.7	38.8
Private mental hospitals	10.6	9.7	18.3
Non-Federal general hospitals	10.4	10.8	9.7
Public	15.4	8.4	12.3
Nonpublic	8.9	12.7	7.0
	d. Percent of admissions with transient situational disturbances		
Outpatient psychiatric services[a]	14.5	12.1	15.7
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State and county mental hospitals	3.7	2.5	3.4
Private mental hospitals	6.0	6.6	5.9
Non-Federal general hospitals	5.3	5.5	2.6
Public	5.8	2.6	3.5
Nonpublic	5.1	7.6	*

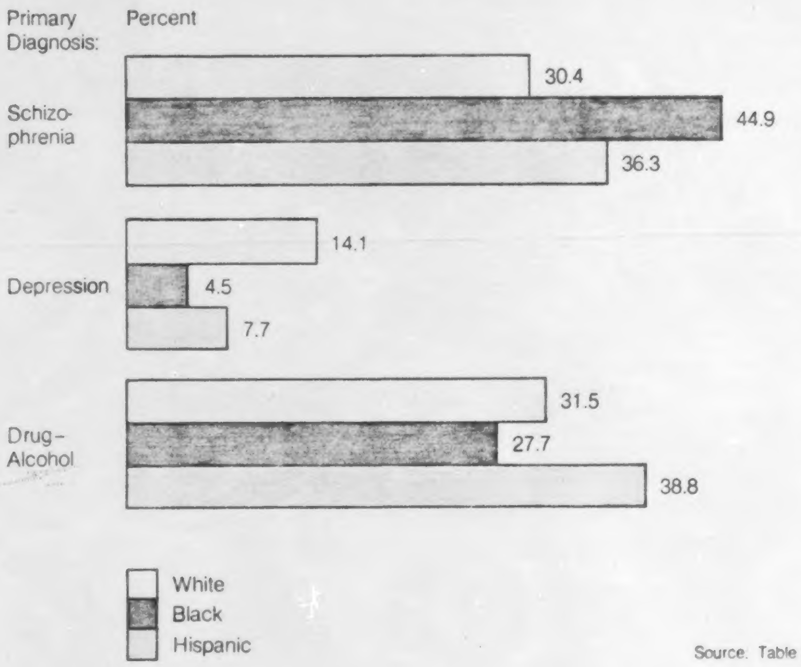
[a] Affiliated and freestanding outpatient psychiatric services.

*Five or fewer sample cases—estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology.

Chart 69.
Admissions to State and County Mental Hospitals Primary Diagnosis by Race/Ethnic Group: United States, 1975

Blacks admitted to state and county mental hospitals were more likely to be diagnosed as having schizophrenia, while Whites and Hispanics were more often designated as having depression and drug-alcohol related problems.



Source: Table 69.

Table 70.
Median Age of Admissions by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Type of Facility: Selected Mental Health Facilities, United States, 1975

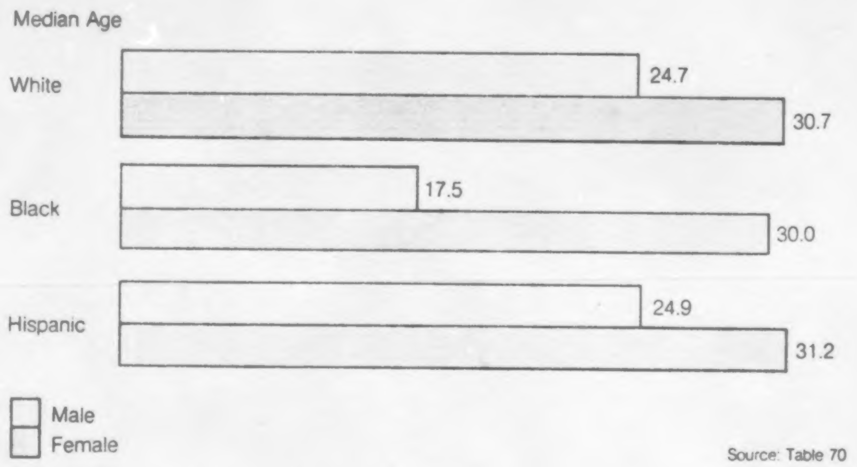
Type of facility	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Both sexes		
Outpatient psychiatric services[a]	28.5	25.9	28.7
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	35.8	32.2	31.2
Private mental hospitals	38.3	29.9	32.6
Non-Federal general hospitals	36.3	28.6	28.3
Public	33.5	27.5	28.6
Nonpublic	37.5	29.3	27.7
	Male		
Outpatient psychiatric services[a]	24.7	17.5	24.9
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	34.6	30.0	31.9
Private mental hospitals	36.2	28.6	30.8
Non-Federal general hospitals	34.2	27.7	25.7
Public	32.4	25.7	25.2
Nonpublic	35.4	29.2	26.6
	Female		
Outpatient psychiatric services[a]	30.7	30.0	31.2
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	37.9	38.0	29.3
Private mental hospitals	39.7	31.0	34.9
Non-Federal general hospitals	37.6	29.2	30.7
Public	34.6	29.0	32.8
Nonpublic	38.4	29.3	28.5

[a] Affiliated and freestanding outpatient psychiatric services.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology.

Chart 70-A.
Median Age of Admissions to Outpatient Psychiatric Services by Race/Ethnicity and Sex: United States, 1975

Black males admitted to outpatient psychiatric services tended to be younger than their White and Hispanic counterparts. The median age for females in these three groups admitted to outpatient psychiatric services was about the same.

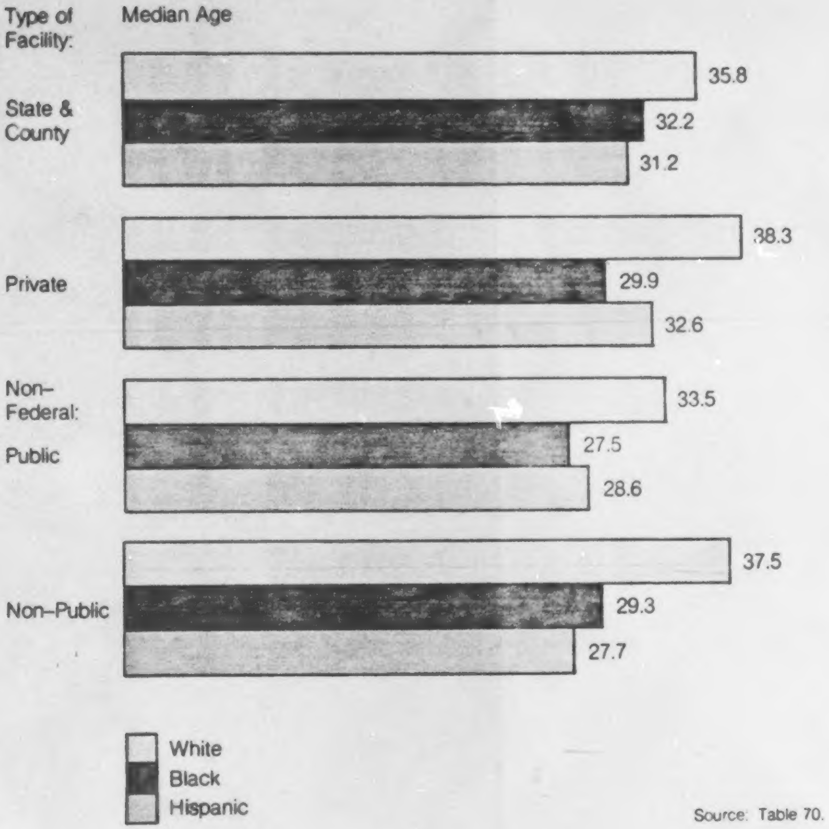


Source: Table 70

Chart 70-B.

Median Age of Admission to Inpatient Psychiatric Services by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Facility: United States, 1975

On the whole, Blacks and Hispanics were younger than Whites upon admission to inpatient psychiatric services.



Source: Table 70.

Table 71-A.
Median Number of Visits of Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, and Termination Status, Outpatient Psychiatric Services*, United States, 1975

Termination status	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
Total	3.8	2.8	3.6
Terminated	2.6	2.2	2.6
Not terminated	6.9	6.6	7.0

*Affiliated and freestanding outpatient psychiatric services.

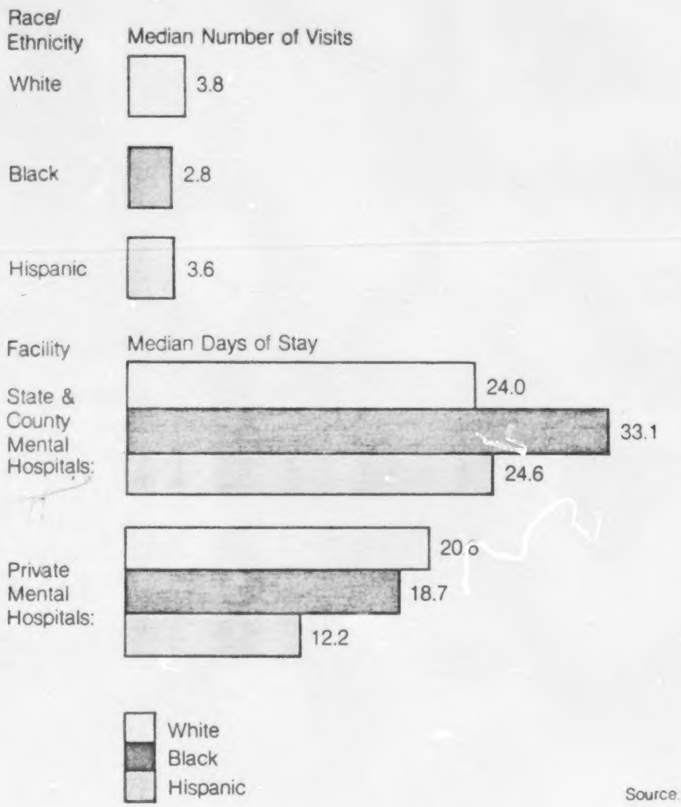
Table 71-B.
Median Days of Stay of Admissions to Inpatient Psychiatric Services by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Facility: Selected Mental Health Facilities, United States, 1975

Type of facility	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
State and county mental hospitals	24.0	33.1	24.6
Private mental hospitals	20.6	18.7	12.2
Non-Federal general hospitals	12.4	10.3	10.6
Public	7.7	8.7	8.3
Nonpublic	13.9	12.1	13.3

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology.

Chart 71.
Number of Outpatient Visits by Race and Length of Inpatient Stay by Race and Facility. Psychiatric Services: United States, 1975

Compared to Hispanics and Whites, blacks averaged fewer outpatient psychiatric visits but had longer stays in state and county mental hospitals. Hispanics had shorter stays than Whites and Blacks in private mental hospitals.



Source: Tables 71A & 71B

Table 72.
Hispanic American Admissions as a Percent of Total Admissions by Type of Facility: Selected Mental Health Facilities, United States, 1975

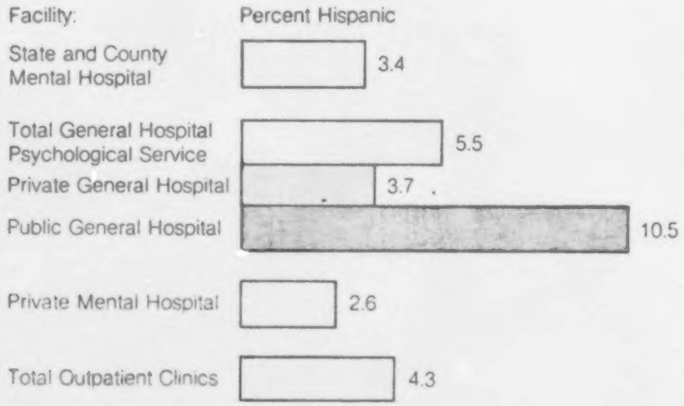
Type of facility	Total	Hispanic origin	Hispanic adm. as a percent of total admissions
Outpatient psychiatric services[a]	1,406,065	59,800	4.3%
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	385,237	13,123	3.4
Private mental hospitals	129,832	3,438	2.6
Non-Federal general hospitals	515,537	28,588	5.5
Public	139,352	14,643	10.5
Nonpublic	376,185	13,945	3.7

[a] Affiliated and freestanding outpatient psychiatric services.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology.

Chart 72.
Hispanics Among Total Admission for Psychiatric Care: United States, 1975

Hispanics comprised over 10 percent of the persons admitted to public general hospitals for psychiatric care. this was the largest Hispanic representation among the identified sources of psychiatric care.



Source: Table 72

Table 73.
Percent Distribution of Discharges From Non-Federal General Hospital Psychiatric Inpatient Units by Primary Diagnosis, Race, Sex and Hospital Control: United States, 1975

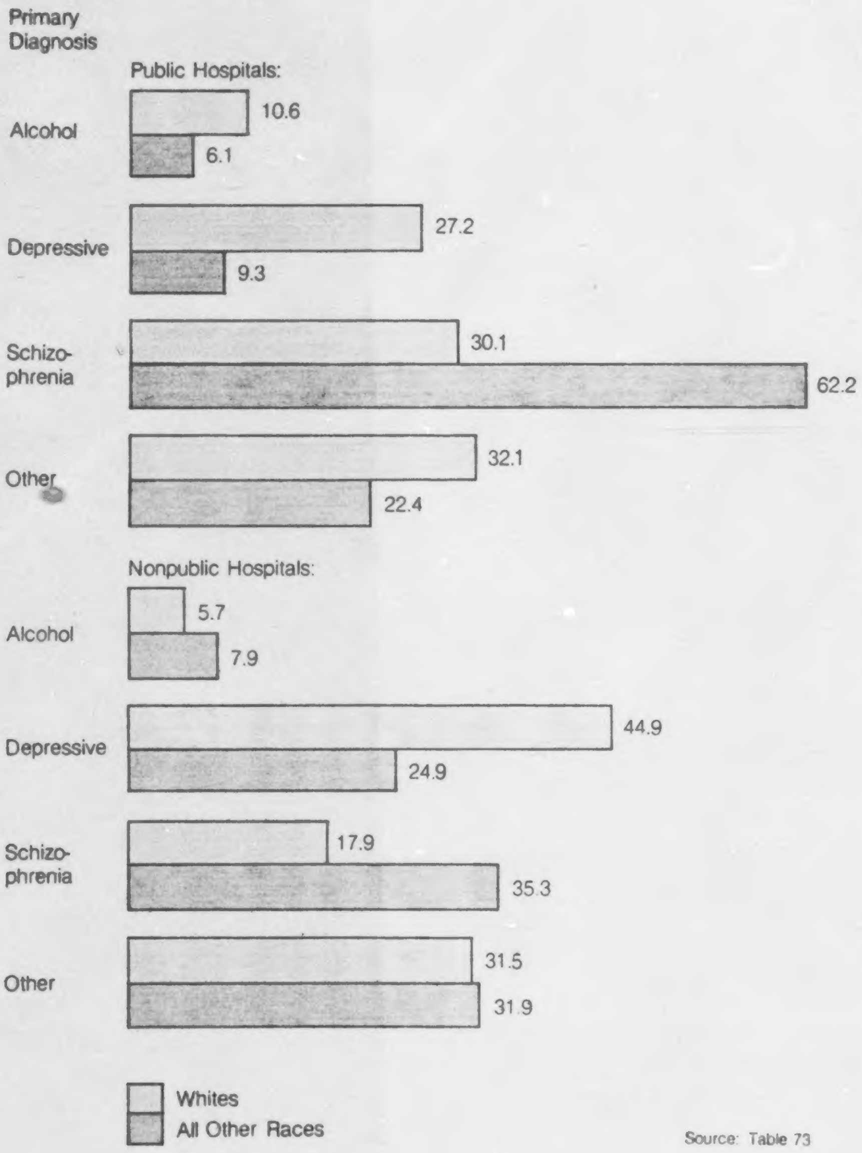
Primary diagnosis & hospital control	Race-sex								
	All races			White			All other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Alcohol disorders	7.0	12.3	3.3	6.9	12.4	3.2	7.1	11.2	4.1
Drug disorders	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.6	*	5.1
Organic brain syndromes	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	2.9	3.3	2.6
Depressive disorders	37.7	28.7	43.8	40.5	31.7	46.6	18.4	9.7	24.8
Schizophrenia	24.1	27.3	21.9	20.9	23.5	19.2	46.4	52.9	41.9
Neuroses	6.2	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.0	*	6.6
Personality disorders	5.8	7.1	5.0	6.1	7.3	5.3	3.9	5.5	2.7
Childhood disorders	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	*	*
Transient situational disorders of adoles., adult & late life	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.5	6.0	5.1
Social maladjustment	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	*	0.5	*	*	*
No mental disorder	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.9	*	*
All other	5.0	4.2	5.6	5.1	4.3	5.6	4.8	3.7	5.6
Public	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Alcohol disorders	9.8	15.5	3.8	10.6	16.8	4.2	6.1	9.9	*
Drug disorders	4.0	3.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.7	*	0.0	*
Organic brain syndromes	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.1	*	*
Depressive disorders	23.7	16.8	30.9	27.2	19.4	35.1	9.3	6.1	12.7
Schizophrenia	36.3	38.2	34.5	30.1	32.5	27.7	62.2	61.5	62.8
Neuroses	2.8	1.9	3.7	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.2	*	4.3
Personality disorders	7.9	9.0	6.7	8.8	9.9	7.7	4.0	5.3	*
Childhood disorders	1.2	2.1	*	1.1	2.0	*	*	*	*
Transient situational disorders of adoles., adult & late life	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.6	2.9	3.1	*
Social maladjustment	0.7	*	1.4	0.9	*	1.8	*	*	*
No mental disorder	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.8	*	0.4	*	*	*
All other	4.4	3.6	5.2	4.3	3.2	5.4	4.7	5.2	4.3
Nonpublic	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Alcohol disorders	5.9	10.7	3.1	5.7	10.5	2.9	7.9	12.5	5.2
Drug disorders	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.1	3.8	2.7	4.6	*	5.4
Organic brain syndromes	3.8	4.2	3.6	4.0	4.3	3.7	2.7	*	*
Depressive disorders	42.9	34.8	47.8	44.9	36.9	49.4	24.9	13.3	31.4
Schizophrenia	19.6	21.8	18.3	17.9	19.4	17.0	35.3	44.3	30.4
Neuroses	7.5	7.9	7.2	7.5	8.2	7.2	6.9	*	7.8
Personality disorders	5.1	6.1	4.5	5.2	6.2	4.7	3.8	5.7	*
Childhood disorders	0.8	*	1.0	0.8	*	1.0	*	*	*
Transient situational disorders of adoles., adult & late life	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.1	7.3	*	6.4
Social maladjustment	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
No mental disorder	0.4	*	0.4	0.4	*	0.4	*	*	*
All other	5.3	4.5	5.7	5.3	4.8	5.7	4.9	*	6.4

*Five or fewer sample cases—estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Source: Statistical Note #137, Mental Health.

Chart 73.
Discharges from General Hospital Psychiatric Inpatient Units by Primary Diagnosis and Race: United States, 1975

Non–White persons discharged from psychiatric inpatient units of general hospitals were twice as likely as Whites to have been diagnosed as schizophrenic. The situation is reversed for depressive disorders; Whites discharged from psychiatric inpatient units were considerably more likely than members of other races to have been diagnosed as depressive.



Source: Table 73

Table 74.
Persons 12-74 Years of Age Who Had at Least 1 Drink of Alcohol During the Year Prior to Interview, According to Frequency of Drinking, Sex, Race, Age, and Family Income: United States, 1971-75

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.)

Sex, race, and family income	Population 12-74 years in thousands	Frequency of drinking					
		Persons who had at least 1 drink	Every day	Just about every day	About 2 or 3 times per week	About 1 to 4 times per month	Less than once per month
		Percent of persons drinking					
Total[1,2]	147,154	72.0	7.5	3.8	11.6	25.3	23.8
Sex							
Male	70,600	77.6	11.5	5.7	15.5	26.8	18.1
Female	76,554	66.9	3.9	2.0	7.9	24.0	29.0
Race							
White	129,973	73.0	8.1	3.9	11.5	25.4	24.1
Black	15,714	63.6	3.2	2.9	12.2	23.8	21.5
Family Income							
Less than $4,000	22,316	61.6	4.1	2.2	9.8	21.9	23.5
$4,000-$6,999	20,867	64.8	6.3	2.1	9.0	24.2	23.2
$7,000-$9,999	34,695	72.0	6.6	3.6	10.6	25.6	25.7
$10,000-$14,999	35,869	75.6	8.0	3.9	12.5	26.2	25.0
$15,000- or more	33,407	79.7	10.3	5.9	14.4	27.0	22.1

[1] Includes all other races not shown separately.

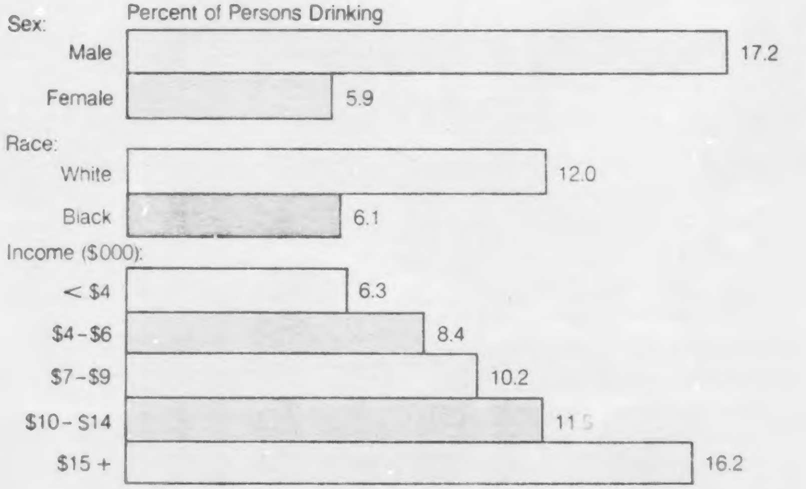
[2] Excludes unknown family income.

Note: Numbers and percents may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Chart 74.
Drinking Patterns by Sex, Race and Income: United States, 1971-1975

Drinking was more prevalent among men than women. Whites tended to drink more often than Blacks. Reported frequency of drinking was positively related to income. Persons with higher incomes were more likely than those with lower incomes to have at least one drink of alcohol everyday or just about every day.



Source: Table 74.

Table 75.
Emergency Room Reports of Drug Abuse Patients, According to Motivation for Taking Substance, and Race: United States, Reporting Areas, May 1976-April 1977

(Data are based on reporting by a sample of hospital emergency rooms)

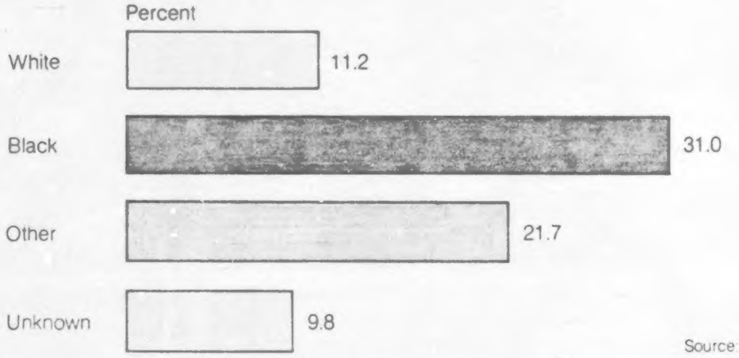
Race	Number of emergency room reports	Motivation for taking substance					
		All motivations	Psychic reports	Dependence	Suicide attempt or gesture	Other	Unknown or nonresponse
		Percent distribution					
Total	123,164	100.0	20.8	16.1	38.8	2.4	21.9
Race							
White	74,455	100.0	20.9	11.2	44.1	2.4	21.4
Black	28,698	100.0	23.2	31.0	25.5	2.7	17.6
Other races	4,782	100.0	22.6	21.7	36.3	2.0	17.4
Unknown	15,229	100.0	15.3	9.8	38.7	2.2	34.0

Notes: Includes only medical emergencies related directly or indirectly to drug ingestion. One emergency room episode can involve more than one drug. Each drug included in an episode constitutes a drug report. Data are for 24 standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, and National Institute on Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Data from Project DAWN V.

Chart 75.
Drug Dependency by Race: Emergency Room Reports: United States, 1976-1977

Among persons reporting to emergency rooms for drug abuse, Blacks were more likely than Whites and other races to be drug dependents.



Source: Table 75

Table 76.
Total Enrollments in Selected Health Professions Schools in the United States, by Racial/Ethnic Category

Profession and Academic Year	Total enrollments[1]	Total Minority	Black American	American Indian	Hispanic American	Asian American	Other Minority	White[2] American
Medicine 1978-79	62,213	7,596	3,587	202	2,265[3]	1,592	—	54,617
Osteopathic Medicine 1976-77	3,678	161	70	16	27[4]	42	6	3,517
Dentistry 1978-79	22,179	2,265	977	64	414	810	—	19,914
Optometry 1978-79	4,436	305	62	11	66	166	—	4,131
Pharmacy 1978-79	23,078	2,263	942	34	376	840	71	20,815
Podiatry 1978-79	2,498	163	77	8	27	51	—	2,335
Veterinary Medicine 1976-77	6,584	239	139	21	37	42	—	6,345
Nursing 1974-75	244,486[5]	19,854	14,046	[6]	3,837	1,971[6]	—	[5]
Diploma	64,083[5]	2,547	1,943	[6]	402	202[6]	—	[5]
Associate Degree	85,452[5]	7,399	4,964	[6]	1,688	747[6]	—	[5]
Baccalaureate	94,951[5]	9,908	7,139	[6]	1,147	1,022[6]	—	[5]
			Percent					
Medicine 1978-79	100.0	12.2	5.7	0.3	3.6	2.6	—	87.8
Osteopathic Medicine 1976-77	100.0	4.4	1.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.2	95.6
Dentistry 1978-79	100.0	10.2	4.4	0.3	1.9	3.6	—	89.8
Optometry 1978-79	100.0	6.9	1.4	0.2	1.5	3.7	—	93.1
Pharmacy 1978-79	100.0	9.8	4.1	0.1	1.6	3.6	0.3	90.2
Podiatry 1978-79	100.0	6.5	3.1	0.3	1.1	2.0	—	93.5
Veterinary Medicine 1976-77	100.0	3.6	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	—	96.4
Nursing 1974-75	[5]	13.6	8.3	[6]	3.5	1.8[6]	—	[5]
Diploma	[5]	8.4	5.2	[6]	2.0	1.2[6]	—	[5]
Associate Degree	[5]	16.4	9.1	[6]	5.0	2.3[6]	—	[5]
Baccalaureate	[5]	14.1	9.3	[6]	3.1	1.7[6]	—	[5]

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[1] Excludes students at the University of Puerto Rico whose students are mainly residents of Puerto Rico.

[2] Includes all other students not in the specified categories.

[3] Includes Mexican Americans and Cuban Americans.

[4] Mexican Americans only.

[5] Represents total student enrollment in initial RN programs as of October 15, 1974. Data on minorities in nursing programs represent the number of minority students in those institutions which responded to the 1974-75 survey questions regarding number of racial/ethnic students. Consequently, the percentage shown for the various minority categories are based on the total enrollment of the responding schools rather than the total enrollment shown in Column 1.

[6] Total for American Indians and Orientals were reported together.

[7] Less than 0.05 percent.

Sources: Journal American Medical Education, Vol. 54, May 1979.

Osteopathic Medical Manpower Information Project, 1976-77, conducted for the Bureau of Health Manpower by the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Annual Report, 1978-79 Dental Education Supplement. Minority Report, Chicago, 1979.

Annual Survey of Optometric Educational Institutions. The Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry, 1980.

Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1977, The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Bethesda, Maryland. May 1978.

American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine, November, 1979. Unpublished.

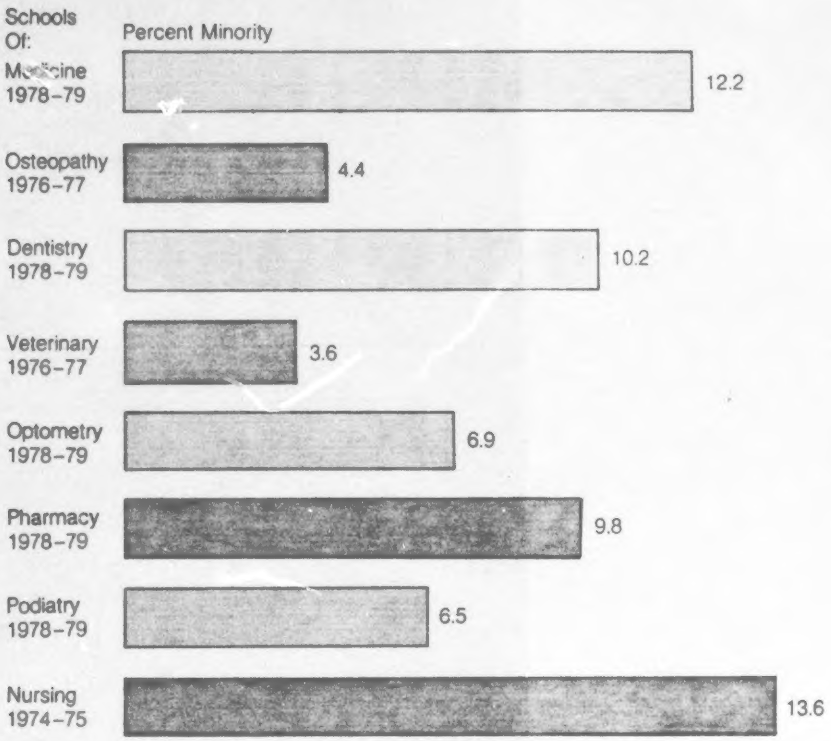
Veterinary Medicine: Annual Operating Reports on Health Professions Student Loan and Scholarship Programs submitted to the Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, DHEW.

Facts about Nursing 76-77, American Nurses' Association, Kansas City, Missouri, 1977.

Source: DHEW/HRA, Bureau of Health Manpower, Minorities & Women in the Health Fields.

Chart 76.
Minority Students Among Total Enrollment in Selected Health Professions Schools: United States

Minority student representation in selected health professions schools was highest in nursing and medicine. More than 12 percent of the enrollees in these two fields were minorities for the specified report period (minorities make up at least 17 percent of the total United States population).



Source: Table 76.

Table 77.
Total Enrollments in Selected Health Professions Schools in the United States, by Sex

Profession and academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of Students		
Medicine 1978-79	62,213	47,111	15,102
Osteopathic medicine 1976-77	3,818	3,379	439
Dentistry 1978-79	22,179	19,067	3,112
Optometry 1978-79	4,436	3,679	757
Pharmacy 1978-79[1]	24,082	15,226	8,856
Podiatry 1978-79	2,498	2,230	268
Veterinary medicine 1978-79	7,334	4,841	2,493
Nursing 1974-75[2]	196,339	11,740	184,649
Diploma	48,405	2,362	46,043
Associate degree	65,293	4,828	60,465
Baccalaureate	82,691	4,550	78,141
	Percent		
Medicine	100.0	75.7	24.3
Osteopathic medicine	100.0	88.5	11.5
Dentistry	100.0	86.0	14.0
Optometry	100.0	82.9	17.1
Pharmacy	100.0	59.1	40.9
Podiatry	100.0	89.3	10.7
Veterinary medicine	100.0	66.0	34.0
Nursing	100.0	6.0	94.0
Diploma	100.0	4.9	95.1
Associate degree	100.0	7.4	92.6
Baccalaureate	100.0	5.5	94.5

[1] Final three years. (excludes University of Puerto Rico)

[2] Data are for those Nursing programs reporting one or more males enrolled in 1974-75.

Source: Datagram. U.S. Medical Student Enrollment. Journal of Medical Education, Vol. 54, May 1979.

American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, 1977.

American Dental Association. Annual Report on Dental Education 1978-79.

Annual Survey of Optometric Educational Institutions.

The Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry, 1980.

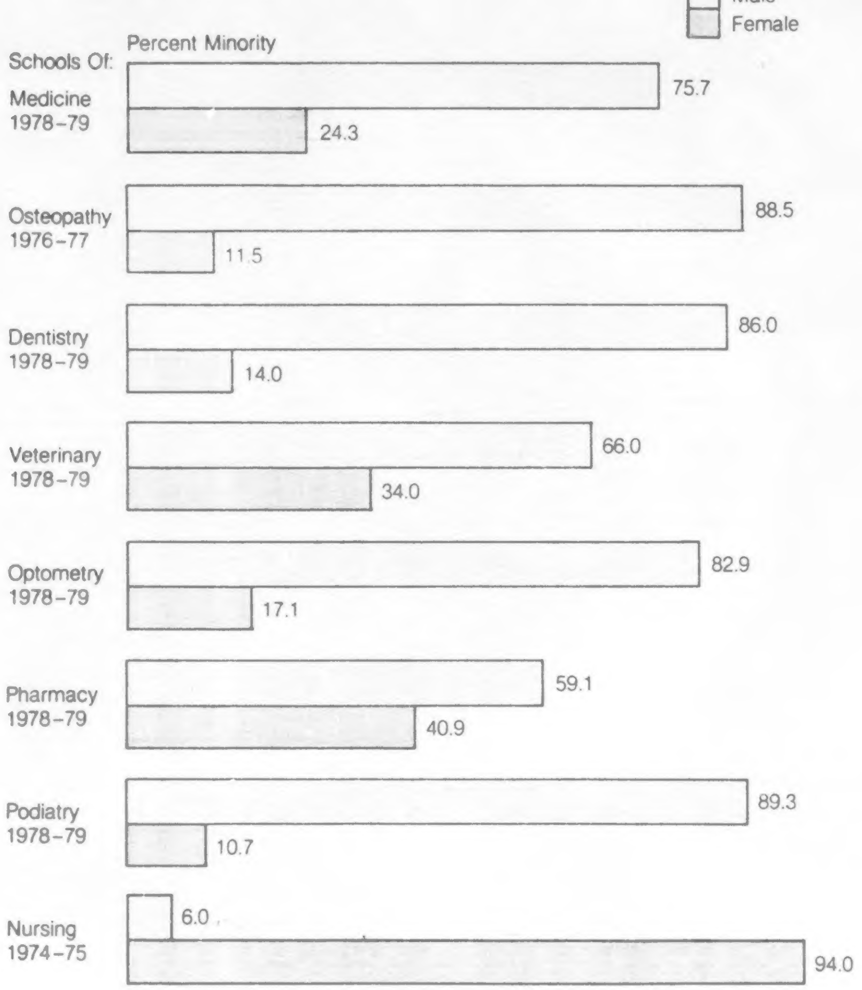
Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1976. The Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Bethesda, Maryland.

Journal of Podiatric Medical Education, Vol. 8, Number 1, Spring 1977.

Facts about Nursing 76-77. American Nurses' Association, Kansas City, Missouri, 1977.

Chart 77.
Enrollment in Selected Health Professions Schools by Sex: United States

The percentage of women among total enrollees in selected health professions schools ranged from 94 percent in nursing to 11 percent in podiatry. For men the range was 89.3 percent in podiatry to 6.0 percent in nursing.



Source: Table 77

Table 78.
Total Enrollments in Schools of Medicine in the United States, by Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1968-69 Through 1979-80

Academic year	Total enrollment	Total U.S. Minority	Under-Represented Minority[1]	Racial/Ethnic Category					
				Black American	American Indian	Hispanic[2] American	Asian American	Other American minority	White American
	Number of students								
1968-1969	35,833	1,275	854	783	9	62	421	—	34,558
1969-1970	37,690	1,630	1,178	1,042	18	118	452	—	36,060
1970-1971	40,238	2,294	1,723	1,509	18	196	571	—	37,944
1971-1972	43,650	3,072	2,425	2,055	42	328	647	—	40,578
1972-1973	47,366	3,918	3,102	2,582	69	451	718	98	43,448
1973-1974	50,751	4,840	3,765	3,049	97	619	883	192	45,911
1974-1975	53,554	5,974	4,738	3,355	159	1,224	959	277	47,580
1975-1976	55,818	6,361	5,101	3,456	172	1,473	1,022	238	49,457
1976-1977	57,765	6,787	5,351	3,517	189	1,645	1,177	262	50,978
1977-1978	60,039	7,260	5,838	3,587	201	2,050	1,422	—	52,779
1978-1979	62,213	7,596	6,004	3,537	202	2,265	1,592	—	54,617
1979-1980	63,800	8,128	6,351	3,627	212	2,512	1,777	—	55,672
	Percent								
1968-1969	100.0	3.6	2.4	2.2	*	0.2	1.2	—	96.4
1969-1970	100.0	4.3	3.1	2.8	*	0.3	1.2	—	95.7
1970-1971	100.0	5.7	4.3	3.8	*	0.5	1.4	—	94.3
1971-1972	100.0	7.0	5.6	4.7	0.1	0.8	1.5	—	93.0
1972-1973	100.0	8.3	6.5	5.5	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.2	91.7
1973-1974	100.0	9.5	7.4	6.0	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.4	90.5
1974-1975	100.0	11.2	8.8	6.3	0.3	2.3	1.8	0.5	88.8
1975-1976	100.0	11.4	9.1	6.2	0.3	2.6	1.8	0.4	88.6
1976-1977	100.0	11.7	9.3	6.1	0.3	2.8	2.0	0.5	88.3
1977-1978	100.0	12.1	9.7	6.0	0.3	3.4	2.4	—	87.9
1978-1979	100.0	12.2	9.7	5.7	0.3	3.6	2.6	—	87.8
1979-1980	100.0	12.7	10.0	5.7	0.3	3.9	2.8	—	87.3

[1] Includes Black Americans, American Indians, and Hispanic Americans.

[2] Beginning in 1977-78, the fall enrollment questionnaire was revised to reflect DHEW suggested racial/ethnic classifications. The general "other" category was dropped and a Hispanic classification was added, which is defined to include any person of Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. This would account for part of the increase for the Hispanic group from 1974-75 to later years.

[3] Includes also all foreign students.

*Less than 0.05 percent.

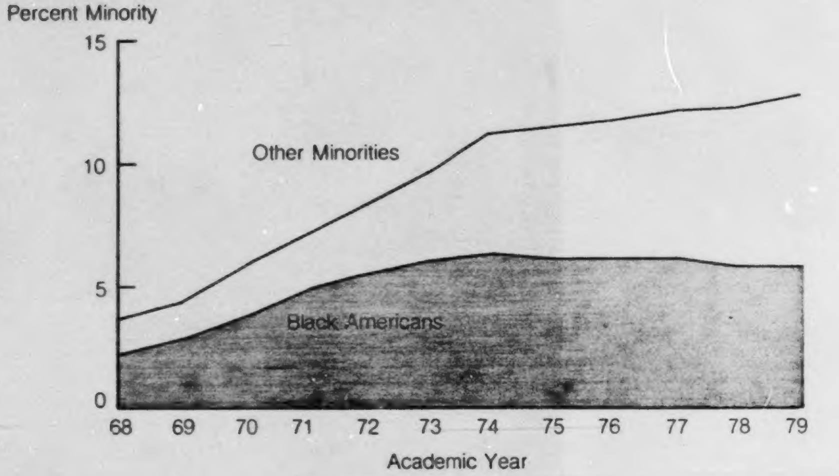
Source: Datagram. U.S. Medical Student Enrollment 1968-69 through 1972-79. *Journal of Medical Education* 48: 293-297, March 1973. Datagram. Medical Student Enrollment, 1974-75 through 1978-79.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Chart 78.
Minority Students Among Total Enrollment in Schools of Medicine: 1968-69 through 1979-80

Minorities comprised over 12 percent of the total medical school population in 1979-80.* The corresponding figure for 1968 was 4 percent. While data for the intervening years reflected an overall gain in minority representation, Blacks experienced a slight decrease in the last five years of the report period.

*Minorities—Blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans, Asian Americans, and others.



Source: Table 78.

Table 79.
First-Year Enrollment in Medical Schools in the United States, by Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1968-69 Through 1979-80

Academic Year	Total first-year enrollment	Total U.S. minority	Under-Represented Minority[1]	Racial/Ethnic Category					
				Black American	American Indian	Hispanic[2] American	Asian American	Other Minority	White[3] American
	Number of Students								
1968-69	9,863	413	292	266	3	23	121	—	9,450
1969-70	10,422	641	501	440	7	54	140	—	9,781
1970-71	11,348	998	808	697	11	100	190	—	10,350
1971-72	12,361	1,280	1,063	882	23	158	217	—	11,081
1972-73	13,677	1,437	1,172	957	34	181	231	34	12,240
1973-74	14,154	1,631	1,301	1,027	44	230	259	71	12,528
1974-75	14,763	1,949	1,583	1,106	71	406	275	91	12,814
1975-76	15,295	1,912	1,557	1,036	60	461	282	73	13,383
1976-77	15,613	2,024	1,595	1,040	43	512	348	81	13,589
1977-78	16,136	2,146	1,751	1,085	51	615	395	—	13,990
1978-79	16,501	2,225	1,773	1,061	47	665	452	—	14,276
1979-80	16,930	2,465	1,961	1,108	63	790	502	—	14,467
	Percent								
1968-69	100.0	4.2	3.0	2.7	*	0.2	1.2	—	95.8
1969-70	100.0	6.2	4.8	4.2	0.1	0.5	1.3	—	93.8
1970-71	100.0	8.8	7.1	6.1	0.1	0.9	1.7	—	91.2
1971-72	100.0	10.4	8.6	7.1	0.2	1.3	1.8	—	89.6
1972-73	100.0	10.5	8.6	7.0	0.2	1.3	1.7	0.2	89.5
1973-74	100.0	11.5	9.2	7.2	0.3	1.6	1.8	0.5	88.5
1974-75	100.0	13.2	10.7	7.5	0.5	2.7	1.9	0.6	86.8
1975-76	100.0	12.5	10.2	6.8	0.4	3.0	1.8	0.5	87.5
1976-77	100.0	13.0	10.2	6.7	0.3	3.3	2.2	0.5	87.0
1977-78	100.0	13.3	10.9	6.7	0.3	3.8	2.4	—	86.7
1978-79	100.0	13.5	10.7	6.4	0.3	4.0	2.7	—	86.5
1979-80	100.0	14.6	11.6	6.5	0.4	4.7	3.0	—	85.5

[1] Includes Black Americans, American Indians, and Hispanic Americans.

[2] Beginning in 1977-78, the fall enrollment questionnaire was revised to reflect DHEW suggested racial/ethnic classifications. The general "other" category was dropped and a Hispanic classification was added, which is defined to include any person of Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. This would account for part of the increase for the Hispanic group from 1974-75 to later years.

[3] Includes also all foreign students and students at the University of Puerto Rico.

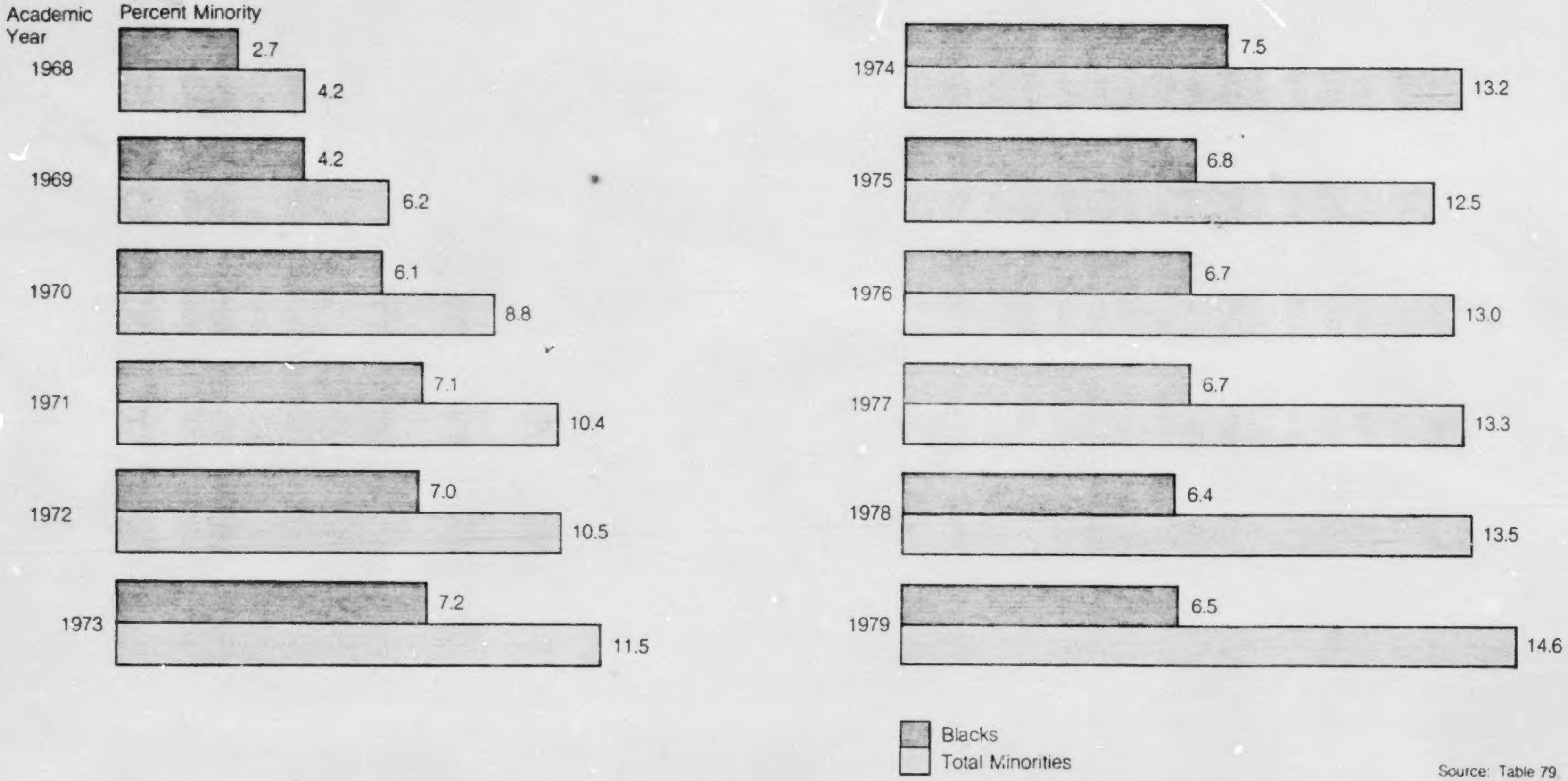
*Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Datagram. U.S. Medical Student Enrollment 1968-69 through 1972-73. Journal of Medical Education 48:293-297, March 1973. Datagram Medical School Enrollment, 1974-75 through 1978-79.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Chart 79.
Minority Students Among total First-Year Enrollment in Medical School: United States, 1968-69 through 1979-80

Percentage of minorities among first year medical students increased steadily from 1968 to 1980. Black representation, however, peaked in 1974 and declined thereafter.



Source: Table 79

Table 80.
Total Enrollments in Schools of Osteopathic Medicine in the United States, by Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1971-72 Through 1976-77

	Racial/ethnic category								
Academic Year	Total Enrollment	Total minority	Under-represented minority[1]	Black American	American Indian	Hispanic American	Asian American	Other minority	White American[2]
	Number of students								
1971-72	2,303	63	52	27	6	19	11	—	2,240
1972-73	2,544	67	56	32	6	18	11	—	2,477
1973-74	2,777	70	54	31	11	12	16	—	2,707
1974-75	3,139	89	69	46	11	12	15	5	3,050
1975-76	3,405	129	93	57	13	23	27	9	3,276
1976-77	3,678	161	113	70	16	27	42	6	3,517
	Percent								
1971-72	100.0	2.7	2.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	—	97.3
1972-73	100.0	2.6	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	—	97.4
1973-74	100.0	2.5	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	—	97.5
1974-75	100.0	2.8	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	97.2
1975-76	100.0	3.7	2.7	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	96.2
1976-77	100.0	4.4	3.1	1.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.2	95.6

[1] Includes Black Americans, American Indians, and Hispanic Americans.

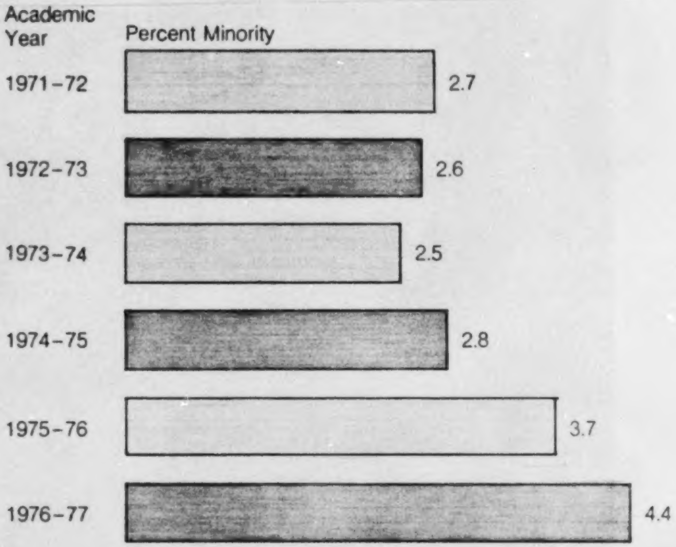
[2] Includes also foreign students.

Source: Data for the academic years 1971-72 through 1973-74 are from the Annual Operating Reports submitted by health professions schools to the Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, DHEW.

Data for the years 1974-75 through 1976-77 are from the 1976 Osteopathic Medical Manpower Information Project. American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland.

Chart 80.
Minority Students Among Total Enrollment in Schools of Osteopathic Medicine: 1971-72 through 1976-77

The representation of minorities in schools of osteopathy increased 60 percent from 1971 to 1977. Minorities made up 4 percent of the total enrollment in this field in 1977.



Source: Table 80.

Table 81.
Total Enrollments in Schools of Dentistry in the United States, by Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1971-72 Through 1978-79

		Racial/Ethnic Category							
Academic year	Total enrollments[1]	Total minority	Under-represented minority[2]	Black American	American Indian	Hispanic American	Asian American	Other minority	White American
		Number of Students							
1971-1972	17,153	1,081	698	597	8	93	341	42	16,072
1972-1973	18,209	1,371	911	765	14	132	409	51	16,838
1973-1974	19,187	1,656	1,086	872	28	185	490	80	17,531
1974-1975	19,945	1,823	1,203	945	33	225	513	107	18,122
1975-1976	20,549	2,020	1,288	977	48	263	588	144	18,529
1976-1977	20,790	2,098	1,317	955	64	293	608	173	18,692
1977-1978	21,510	2,160	1,417	968	59	330	743	—	18,350
1978-1979	22,179	2,265	1,455	977	64	414	810	—	19,914
		Percent							
1971-1972	100.0	6.3	4.1	3.5	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.2	93.7
1972-1973	100.0	7.5	5.0	4.2	0.1	0.7	2.2	0.3	92.5
1973-1974	100.0	8.6	5.7	4.5	0.1	1.0	2.6	0.4	91.4
1974-1975	100.0	9.1	6.0	4.7	0.2	1.1	2.6	0.5	90.9
1975-1976	100.0	9.8	6.3	4.8	0.2	1.3	2.9	0.7	90.2
1976-1977	100.0	10.1	6.3	4.6	0.3	1.4	2.9	0.8	89.9
1977-1978	100.0	10.0	6.6	4.5	0.3	0.8	3.5	—	90.0
1978-1979	100.0	10.2	6.6	4.4	0.3	1.9	3.7	—	89.8

[1] Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

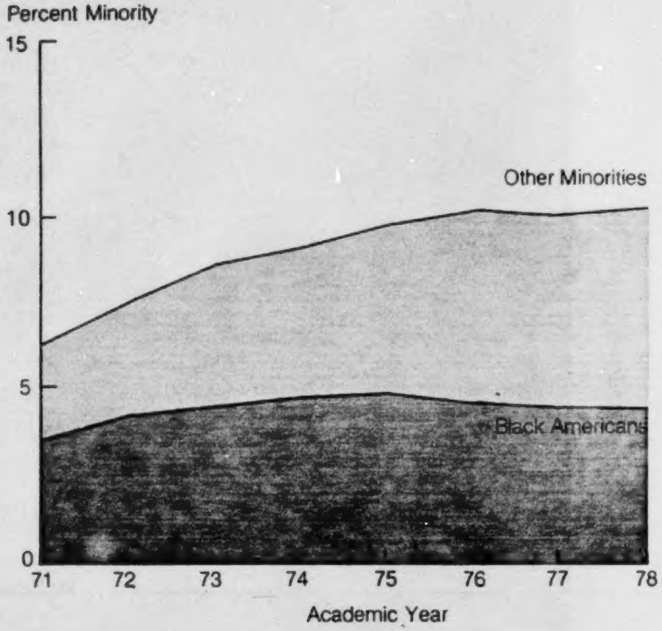
[2] Includes Black Americans, American Indians, and Hispanic Americans.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1978-79. Dental Education Supplement 3. Minority Report. Chicago, The Association, 1979. Also prior annual reports.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Chart 81.
Minority Students Among Total Enrollment in Schools of Dentistry: 1971-72 through 1978-79

The percentage of minorities in the total dental school population was relatively stable for the three years preceeding 1978. This is likely attributable to lower representation of Blacks since precentages for Asian Americans and Hispanics increased during this period.



Source: Table 81

Table 82.

First-year Enrollments in Schools of Dentistry in the United States, by Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1971-72 Through 1978-79

Academic year	Racial/Ethnic Category								
	Total first-year enrollments[1]	Total minority first-year enrollments	Under-represented minority[2]	Black American	American Indian	Hispanic American	Asian American	Other minority	White American
	Number of students								
1971-72	4,705	412	289	245	4	40	112	11	4,293
1972-73	5,287	475	327	266	5	56	138	10	4,812
1973-74	5,389	529	354	273	12	69	141	34	4,860
1974-75	5,555	551	366	279	12	75	142	43	5,004
1975-76	5,697	637	395	298	22	75	186	56	5,060
1976-77	5,869	645	405	290	19	96	174	66	5,224
1977-78	5,954	641	416	296	10	110	225	—	5,313
1978-79	6,301	681	418	280	16	122	263	—	5,620
	Percent								
1971-72	100.0	8.8	6.1	5.2	0.1	0.8	2.4	0.2	91.2
1972-73	100.0	9.0	6.2	5.0	0.1	1.1	2.6	0.2	91.0
1973-74	100.0	9.8	6.6	5.1	0.2	1.3	2.6	0.6	90.2
1974-75	100.0	9.9	6.6	5.0	0.2	1.4	2.6	0.8	90.1
1975-76	100.0	11.2	6.9	5.2	0.4	1.3	3.3	1.0	88.8
1976-77	100.0	11.0	6.9	4.9	0.3	1.6	3.0	1.1	89.0
1977-78	100.0	10.8	7.0	5.0	0.1	1.8	3.8	—	89.2
1978-79	100.0	10.8	6.6	4.4	0.3	1.9	4.2	—	89.2

[1] Excludes University of Puerto Rico

[2] Includes Black Americans, American Indians, and Hispanic Americans.

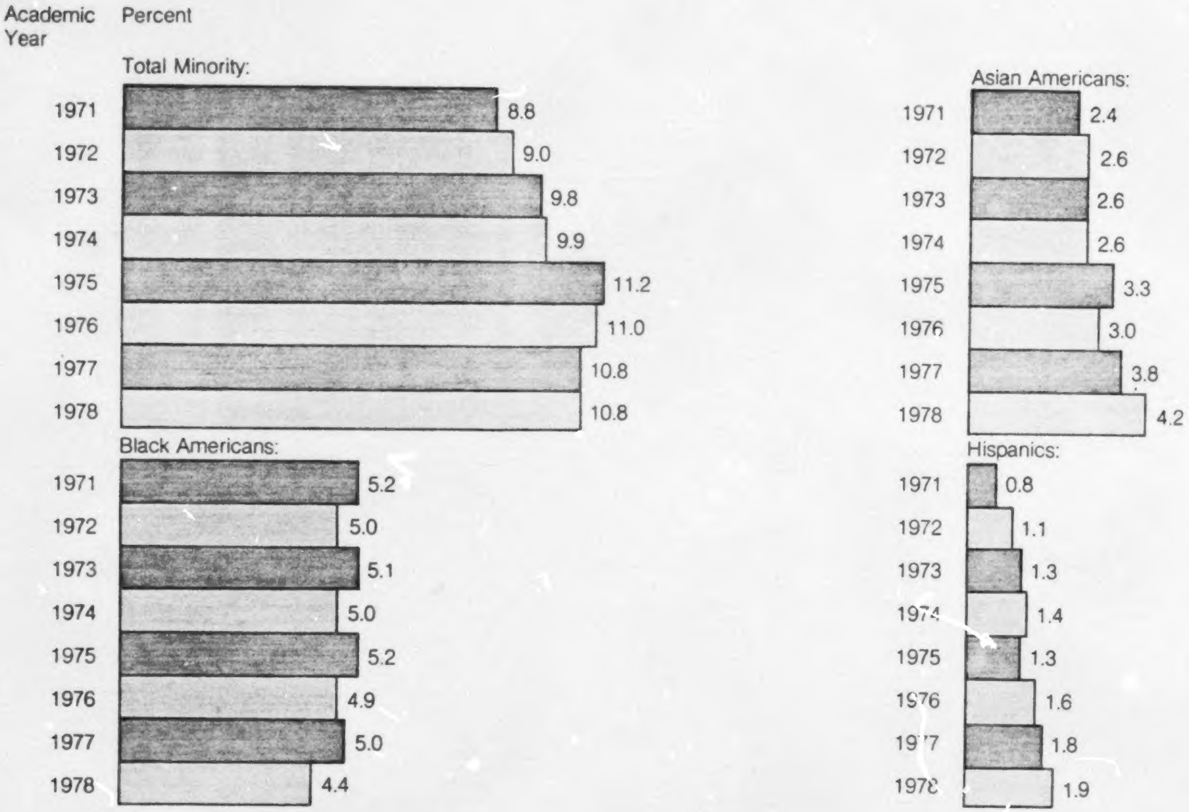
Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1978-1979. Dental Education Supplement 3. Minority Report Chicago, The Association, 1979. Also prior annual reports.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Chart 82.

Minority Students Among Total First Year Enrollment in School of Dentistry: United States, 1971-72 through 1978-79

Dental school freshmen were less likely to be minorities in 1978 than in 1975. However, the pattern was not the same for the three identified racial/ethnic groups. blacks experienced a decline while Asian Americans and Hispanics had increased representation among first year dental students.



Source: Table 82

Table 83.

Number of Full-Time Students in Schools of Veterinary Medicine in the United States by Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1971-72 Through 1978-79

Academic Year	Total	Total minority enrollment	Under-represented minority[1]	Black American	American Indian	Hispanic American	Asian American	White[2] American
	Number of full-time students							
1971-72	5,200	133	125	96	6	23	8	5,067
1972-73	5,516	143	132	105	7	20	11	5,373
1973-74	5,844	175	155	115	12	28	20	5,669
1974-75	5,759	199	163	114	14	35	36	5,560
1975-76	6,278	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976-77	6,584	239	197	139	21	37	42	6,345
1977-78	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978-79	7,334	302	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,032
	Percent							
1971-72	100.0	2.6	2.4	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	97.4
1972-73	100.0	2.6	2.4	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	97.4
1973-74	100.0	3.0	2.7	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	97.0
1974-75	100.0	3.5	2.8	2.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	96.5
1975-76	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976-77	100.0	3.6	3.0	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	96.4
1977-78	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978-79	100.0	4.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	95.9

[1] Includes Black Americans, American Indians, and Hispanic Americans.

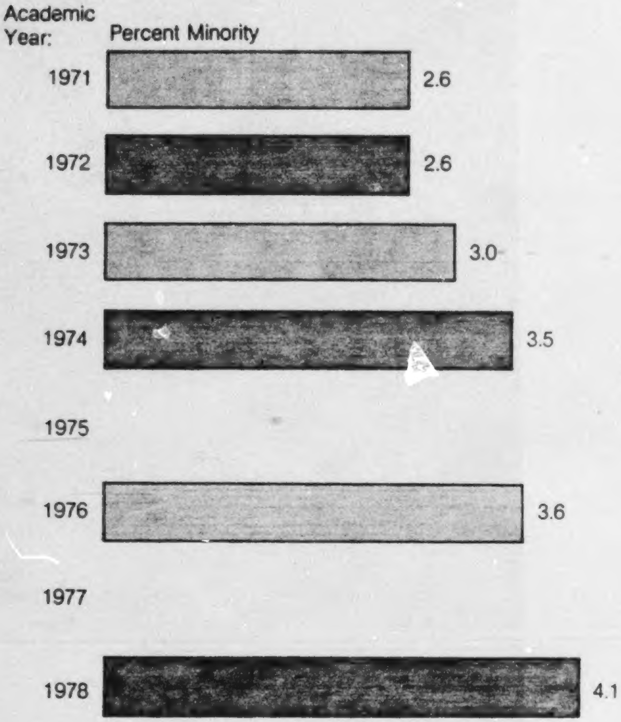
[2] Includes U.S. minority students in other than the specified categories.

Source: Annual Operating Reports on Health Professions Student Loan and Scholarship Program submitted to the Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, DHEW.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Chart 83.
Minority Students Among Total Enrollment in Schools of Veterinary Medicine: United States, 1971-72 through 1978-79

In 1978 approximately 4 percent of full time students in veterinary medicine were racial/ethnic minorities. This figure represents a more than 50 percent increase since 1971.



Source: Table 83.

Table 84.
Total Enrollment in Schools of Optometry in the United States, By Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1971-72 Through 1978-79

Academic year	Total enrollment	Total specified minority	Under-represented minority[1]	Black American	American Indian	Hispanic American	Asian American	White American
	Number of Students							
1971-72	3,068	181	64	32	2	30	117	2,887
1972-73	3,315	220	86	38	5	43	134	3,095
1973-74	3,529	267	110	53	10	47	157	3,262
1974-75	3,679	319	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,360
1975-76	3,888	309	143	83	5	55	166	3,579
1976-77	4,033	298	141	89	6	46	157	3,735
1977-78	4,209	294	141	79	7	55	153	3,915
1978-79	4,435	305	139	62	11	66	166	4,131
	Percent							
1971-72	100.0	5.9	2.1	1.0	*	1.0	3.8	94.1
1972-73	100.0	6.6	2.6	1.1	0.2	1.3	4.0	93.4
1973-74	100.0	7.6	3.1	1.5	0.3	1.3	4.4	92.4
1974-75	100.0	8.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91.3
1975-76	100.0	7.9	3.7	2.1	0.1	1.4	4.3	92.1
1976-77	100.0	7.4	3.5	2.2	0.1	1.1	3.9	92.6
1977-78	100.0	7.0	3.4	1.9	0.2	1.3	3.6	93.0
1978-79	100.0	6.9	3.1	1.4	0.2	1.5	3.7	93.1

*Less than 0.05 percent.

Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to rounding.

[1] Includes Black Americans, American Indians, and Hispanic Americans

Source: Annual Operating Reports on Health Professions Student Loan and Scholarship Program submitted to the Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration.

1975-76 thru 1978-79 data were provided by the Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry from the Annual Survey of Optometric Educational Institutions.

Chart 84.
Minority Among Total Enrollment in Schools of Optometry: United States, 1971-72 through 1978-79

Trend data for minority enrollment in schools of Optometry indicated a decline between 1974 and 1978, from approximately 9 percent to 7 percent

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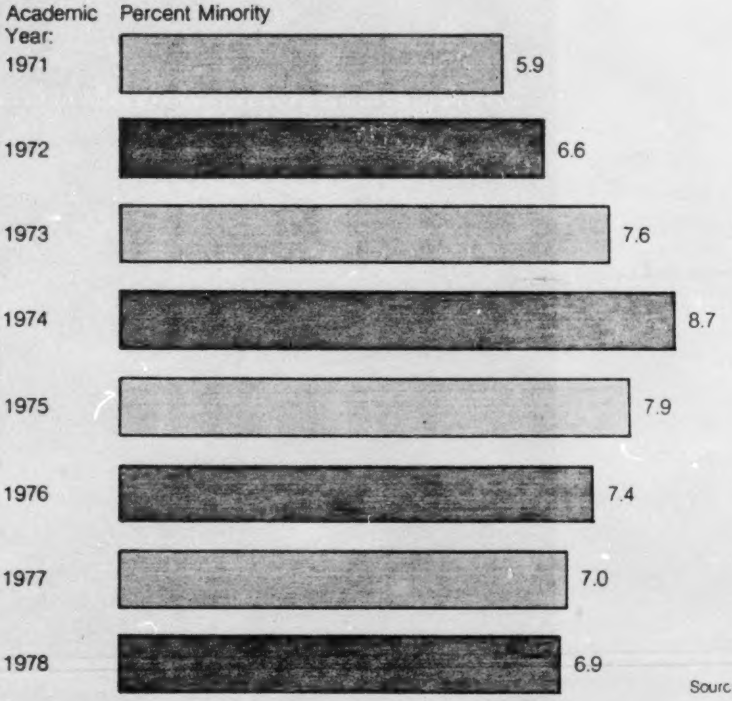


Source: Table 84.

Table 85.
Total Enrollments in the Last 3 Years in Schools of Pharmacy in the United States, by Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Years 1971-72 Through 1978-79

Academic year	Racial/ethnic category								
	Total[1] enrollments	Total minority	Under-represented minority[2]	Black American	American Indian	Hispanic American	Asian American	Other Minority	White[3] American
	Number of students								
1971-72	16,322	1,645	829	618	8	203	—	816[4]	14,677
1972-73	17,909	1,687	942	659	29	254	672	73	16,222
1973-74	20,376	1,684	987	619	25	343	651	46	18,692
1974-75	22,662	1,727	1,037	727	32	278	646	44	20,935
1975-76	23,836	2,090	1,310	915	36	359	685	95	21,746
1976-77	23,465	2,089	1,328	938	37	353	725	36	21,376
1977-78	23,273	2,192	1,383	984	39	360	761	48	21,081
1978-79	23,078	2,263	1,352	942	34	376	840	71	20,815
	Percent								
1971-72	100.0	10.1	5.1	3.8	*	1.2	—	5.0[4]	89.9
1972-73	100.0	9.4	5.3	3.7	0.2	1.4	3.8	0.4	90.6
1973-74	100.0	8.3	4.8	3.0	0.1	1.7	3.2	0.2	91.7
1974-75	100.0	7.6	4.6	3.2	0.1	1.2	2.9	0.2	92.4
1975-76	100.0	8.8	5.5	3.8	0.2	1.5	2.9	0.4	91.2
1976-77	100.0	8.9	5.7	4.0	0.2	1.5	3.1	0.2	91.1
1977-78	100.0	9.4	5.9	4.2	0.2	1.5	3.3	0.2	90.6
1978-79	100.0	9.8	5.9	4.1	0.1	1.6	3.6	0.3	90.2

*Less than 0.05 percent.

[1] Excludes students at the University of Puerto Rico for all years because these students are mainly residents of Puerto Rico.

[2] Includes Black Americans, American Indians, and Hispanic Americans.

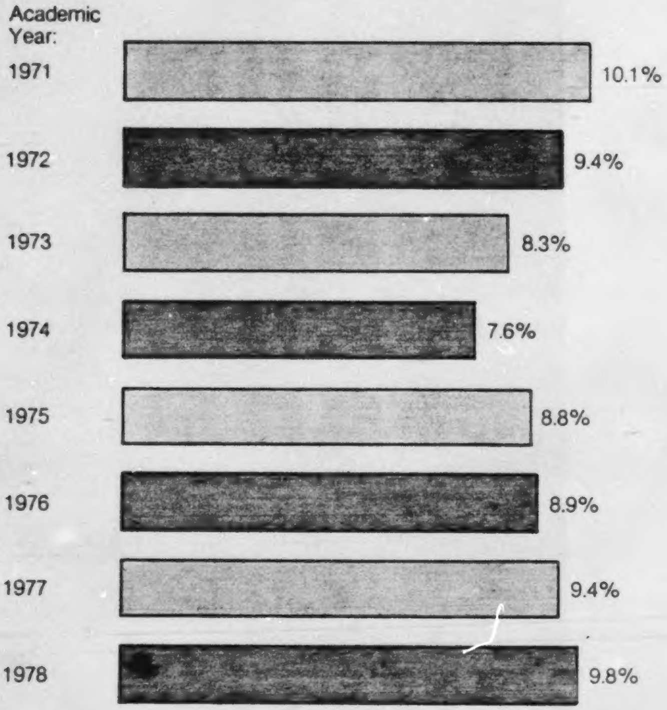
[3] The White American category includes all foreign students for each year except 1971-72 (see footnote 4). The numbers of foreign students included are 463 for 1972-73; 788 for 1973-74; 1,062 for 1974-75; 1,006 for 1975-76 and 824 for 1976-77.

[4] Includes mainly Asian American and foreign students.

Source: Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1978. John F. Schlegel, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Bethesda, Maryland.

Chart 85.
Minority Among Total Enrollment in the Last Three Years in Schools of Pharmacy: United States, 1971-72 through 1978-79

Minority enrollment in schools of pharmacy fluctuated from a high of 10 percent in 1971 to a low of 8 percent in 1974. Since 1974, there has been a steady increase but representation in 1978 had not reached the level of 1971.



Source: Table 85.

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Table 86.
Total Enrollments in Schools of Podiatry in the United States, by Racial/Ethnic Category: Selected Academic Years 1971-72 Through 1978-79

Academic Year	Racial/ethnic category							
	Total	Total specified minority	Under-represented minority[1]	Black American	American Indian	Hispanic American	Asian American	White[2] American
	Number of full-time students							
1971-72	1,267	40	33	27	1	5	7	1,227
1972-73	1,248	45	35	23	2	10	10	1,203
1973-74	1,639	62	42	31	2	9	20	1,577
1974-75	1,868	95	63	45	4	14	32	1,773
1975-76	2,085	122	79	58	3	18	46	1,963
1976-77	2,204	135	92	73	5	14	43	2,069
1977-78	2,388	146	101	78	2	21	45	2,242
1978-79	2,498	163	112	77	8	27	51	2,335
	Percent							
1971-72	100.0	3.2	2.6	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	96.8
1972-73	100.0	3.6	2.8	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.8	96.4
1973-74	100.0	3.8	2.6	1.9	0.1	0.6	1.2	96.2
1974-75	100.0	5.1	3.4	2.4	0.2	0.7	1.7	94.9
1975-76	100.0	5.9	3.8	2.8	0.1	0.9	2.2	94.1
1976-77	100.0	6.1	4.2	3.3	0.2	0.6	2.0	93.9
1977-78	100.0	6.1	4.2	3.3	0.1	0.9	1.9	93.9
1978-79	100.0	6.5	4.5	3.1	0.3	1.1	2.0	93.5

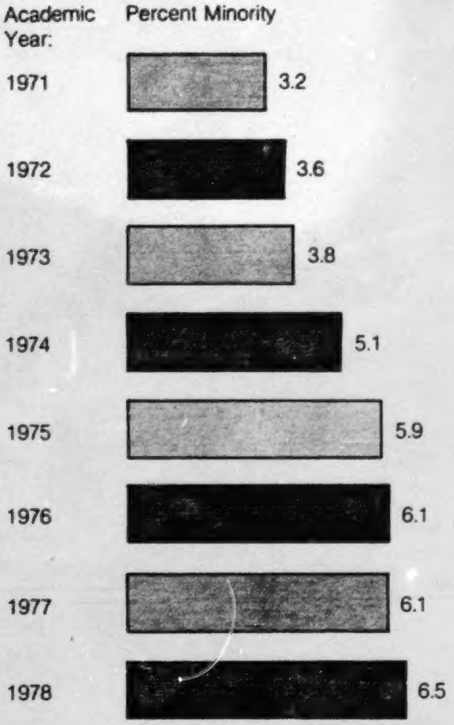
[1] Includes Black Americans, American Indians, and Hispanic Americans.

[2] Includes all foreign students and U.S. minority students in other than the specified categories.

Source: 1971-72 through 1973-74, Annual Operating Reports on Health Professions Student Loan and Scholarship Program submitted to the Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration. Journal of Podiatric Medical Education, American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine, Volume 9, No. 1, Spring of 1978. Unpublished data.

Chart 86.
Minority Among Total Enrollment in Schools of Podiatry: United States, 1971-72 through 1978-79

Minorities comprised approximately 7 percent of the students enrolled in podiatry in 1978. this represented a 100 percent increse since 1971.



Source: Table 86.

Table 87.
Minority Student Admissions to Nursing Programs in the United States, by Type of Program and Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1974-75

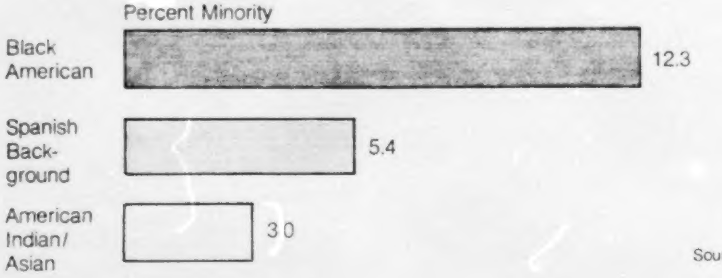
Type of program and racial/ethnic category	Total number of programs	Programs responding to questionnaire		Total Admissions in responding programs[1]	Number and percent of minorities in responding programs[1]	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Black	1,412	1,181	63	66,560	8,159	12.3
Diploma	461	408	44	12,510	1,014	8.1
Associate degree	621	495	68	29,210	3,495	12.0
Baccalaureate	330	278	75	24,840	3,650	14.7
Spanish Background	1,412	1,181	33	38,343	2,080	5.4
Diploma	461	408	19	6,069	204	3.4
Associate degree	621	495	37	17,667	1,069	6.1
Baccalaureate	330	278	41	14,607	807	5.5
American Indian/Asian	1,412	1,181	31	36,338	1,083	3.0
Diploma	461	408	15	4,602	97	2.1
Associate degree	621	495	36	16,441	532	3.2
Baccalaureate	330	278	42	15,295	454	3.0

[1] Programs reporting one or more minority students in 1974-75.

Source: Facts About Nursing 76-77. American Nurses' Association, Kansas City, Missouri, 1977.

Chart 87.
Minority Among Total Admissions to Nursing Programs by Specific Racial/Ethnic Category: Academic Year 1974-75

One-fifth of the students admitted to nursing programs in 1974-75 were racial/ethnic minorities. Blacks and Hispanics made up more than 85 percent of this group.



Source: Table 87

Table 88.
Type of Enrollment and Graduates for Specified Minority Groups in U.S. Medical Schools: Academic Years 1974-75 Through 1977-78

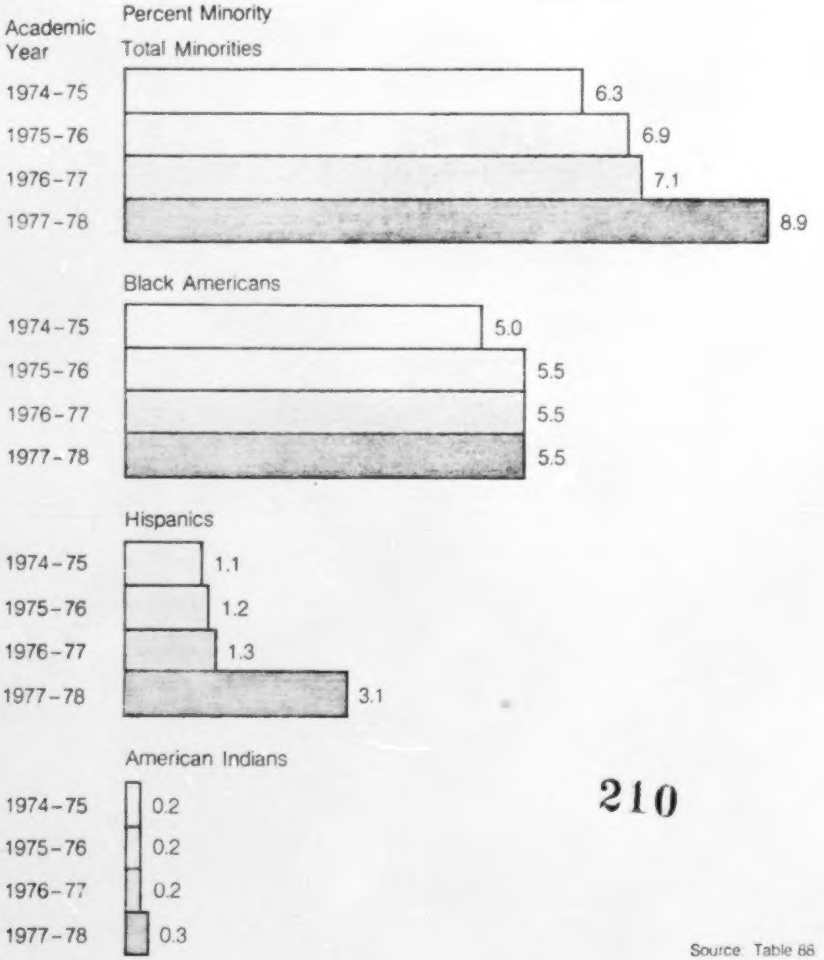
Race/Ethnic Category	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total enrollment	4,363	8.1	4,595	8.2	4,841	8.3	5,981	9.9
Black Americans	3,396	6.3	3,488	6.2	3,570	6.1	3,651	6.0
Hispanics[1]	806	1.5	931	1.7	1,080	1.9	2,125	3.5
American Indians	161	0.3	176	0.3	191	0.3	205	0.3
First Year Enrollment	1,282	8.6	1,227	8.0	1,291	8.2	1,614	10.0
Black Americans	950	6.3	893	5.8	935	6.0	959	5.9
Hispanics[1]	262	1.8	277	1.8	315	2.0	609	3.8
American Indians	70	0.5	57	0.4	41	0.3	46	0.3
Graduates	798	6.3	929	6.9	963	7.1	1,282	8.9
Black Americans	638	5.0	743	5.5	752	5.5	793	5.5
Hispanics[1]	138	1.1	159	1.2	182	1.3	441	3.1
American Indians	22	0.2	27	0.2	29	0.2	47	0.3

[1] Former category: "Mexican Americans", "Mainland Puerto Rican", and "Other Hispanic".

Source: Medical Education in the United States, The Journal of the American Medical Association; Vol. 240, No. 26, December 1978.

Chart 88.
Minority Among total Graduates from U.S. Medical Schools by Specific Racial/Ethnic Category, 1974-75 Through 1977-78

The percentage of minorities among those graduating from U.S. medical schools rose steadily between 1974 and 1978. Representation of Blacks in this group remained fairly constant while that of Hispanics and American Indians increased.



Source: Table 88

Table 89.
Percent Women of First Year Enrollments in MODVOPP Schools as Available for Academic Years 1968-69 Through 1974-75

Percent Women First Year Enrollment	Medicine	Osteopathic Medicine	Dentistry	Veterinary Medicine	Optometry[d]	Podiatry[e]	Pharmacy	Public Health
1968-69	9.0	4.0	0.9	9.0	—	—	20.1	N/A
1969-70	9.1	2.4	1.3	10.9	2.5	—	22.7	N/A
1970-71	11.1	2.7	2.1	10.1	3.7	2.5	23.7	N/A
1971-72	13.7	4.3	3.1	15.3	5.3	2.0	25.8	N/A
1972-73	16.8	6.9[a]	4.2	18.0	7.9	2.3	27.7	N/A
1973-74	19.7	9.0	7.2	22.8[c]	11.3	4.0	29.0[f]	N/A
1974-75	22.2[b]	10.9[b]	11.2[b]	24.4[c]	—	4.8	—	N/A

Source: Minorities and Women in the Health Fields, Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, Public Health Service. DHEW, 1974 except:

[a] *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association, Education Annual*, 1974.

[b] *Women in Health Careers: Status of Women in Health Careers in the United States and Other Selected Countries*, Chart Book for International Conference on Women in Health, The American Public Health Association, 1975.

[c] Unpublished data from the American Veterinary Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois.

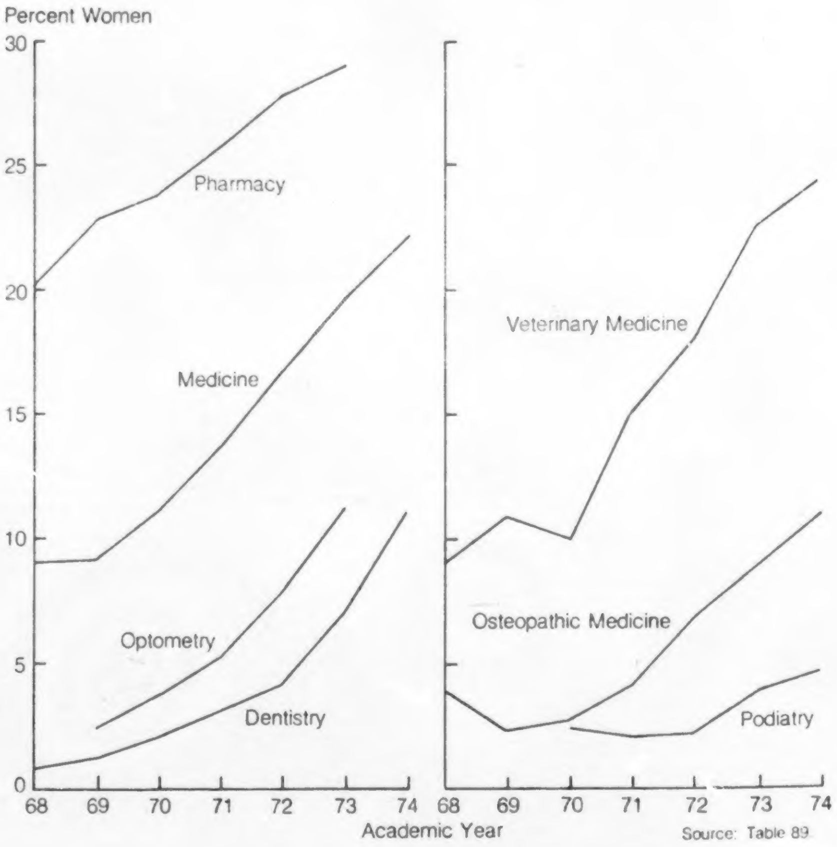
[d] Unpublished statistical tables from the American Optometric Association, St. Louis, Missouri.

[e] Unpublished data from the American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine, Washington, D.C.

[f] *American Journal of Pharmacological Education*, "Report on Enrollment in Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy, First Semester, Term, or Quarter, 1973-1974," 1974.

Chart 89.
Women Among First Year Students in Selected Health Profession Schools United States, 1968-69 through 1974-75

Among selected health profession schools, women were best and least represented in pharmacy and podiatry, respectively. Overall enrollment of women in these schools increased substantially from 1968 to 1974.



Source: Table 89.

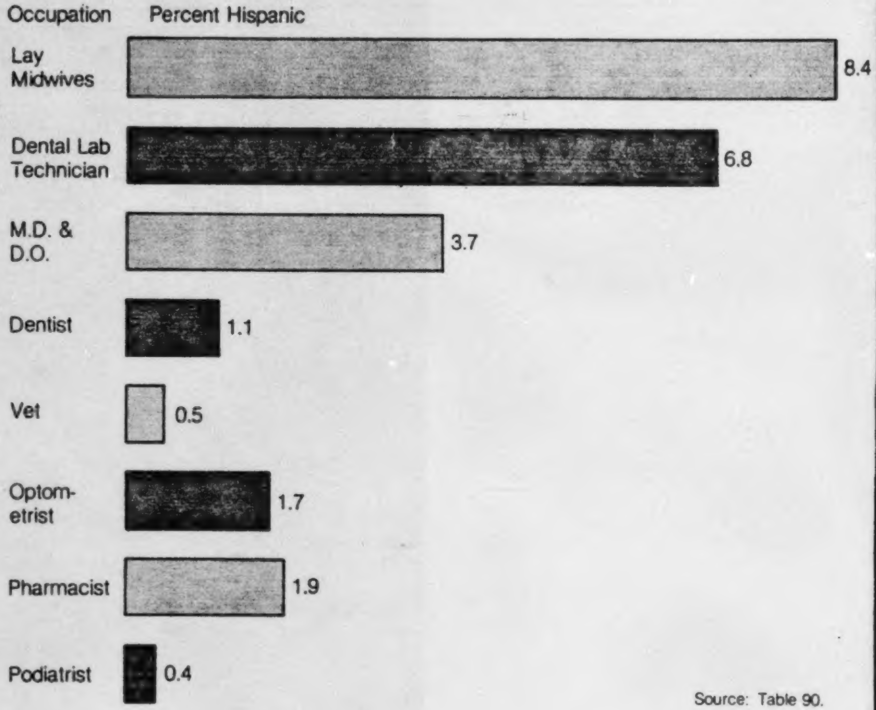
Table 90.
Number and Percent of Hispanics Employed in Selected Health Occupations in the United States: April 1, 1970

Occupation	Total employed	Hispanic	
		Number	Percent
Lay midwives	941	79	8.4
Dental laboratory technicians	26,810	1,825	6.8
Opticians and lens grinders and polishers	27,844	1,198	4.3
Nursing aides, orderlies, attendants	723,576	29,312	4.1
Clinical laboratory technologists, technicians	118,264	4,781	4.0
Radiologic technologists, technicians	52,566	1,994	3.8
Physicians (M.D. & D.O.)	279,658	10,334	3.7
Practical nurses	235,546	8,795	3.7
Dental assistants	90,497	3,150	3.5
Dietitians	40,225	1,149	2.9
Registered nurses	835,797	16,846	2.0
Pharmacists	110,331	2,100	1.9
Optometrists	17,490	289	1.7
Health record technologists technicians	10,946	185	1.7
Health administrators	84,461	1,122	1.3
Dentists	92,563	1,024	1.1
Dental hygienists	17,458	162	0.9
Veterinarians	19,041	92	0.5
Podiatrists	5,956	23	0.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. United States Census Population: 1970. Occupational Characteristics. PC(2)-7A. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1973.

Chart 90.
Hispanic Among Total Employed in Selected Health Occupations: United States, 1970

For the indicated health occupations, Hispanics were best represented among midwives and dental laboratory technicians.



Source: Table 90.

Table 91.
Representation of Racial/Ethnic Groups Among Degree Recipients, by Level of Degree: Aggregate United States, 1975-76

Item	Total	White[1]	Black[1]	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Non-resident alien
	Percentage distribution						
College-age population	100.0	81.5	12.4	4.9	0.5	0.7	—
Bachelor's	100.0	87.4	6.4	2.8	0.4	1.5	1.6
Master's	100.0	84.5	6.5	2.0	0.3	1.5	5.2
Doctor's	100.0	81.0	3.6	1.2	0.3	1.9	12.0
First-professional	100.0	90.2	4.3	2.2	0.3	1.7	1.3

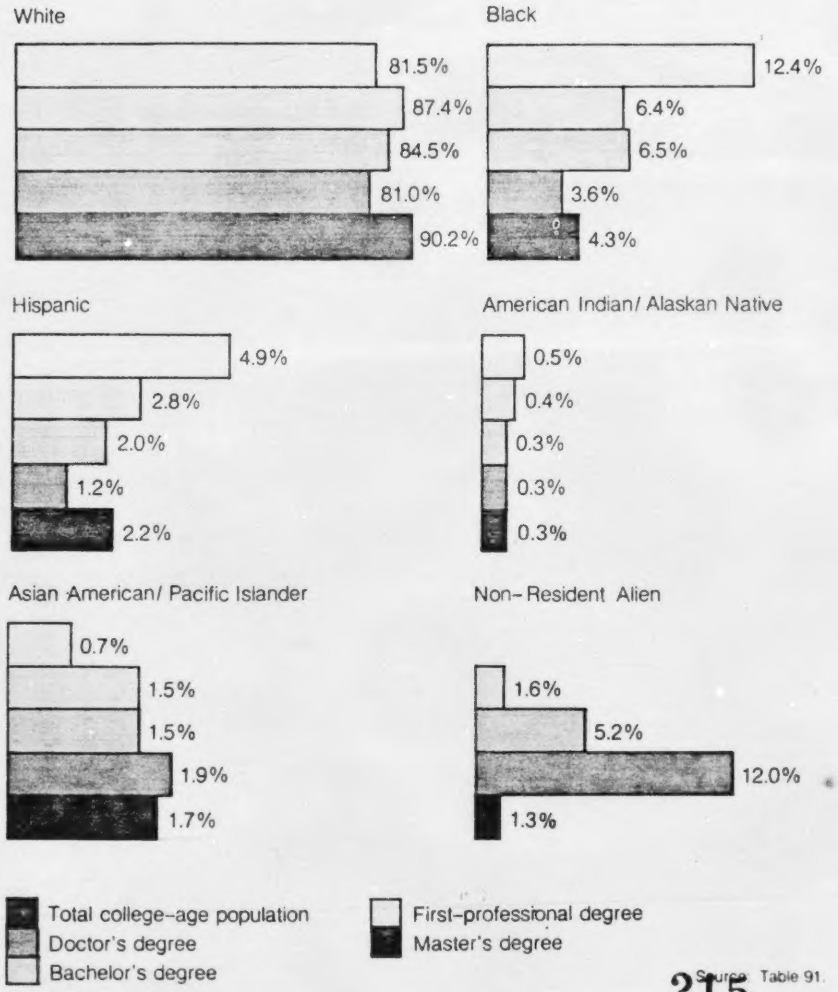
[1] Non-Hispanic

Note: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, "Earned Degrees Conferred, 1975-76 Summary Data, by Racial/Ethnic Categories," unpublished.

Chart 91.
Racial/Ethnic Group Representation Among Selected Degree Recipients, United States: 1975-76

Whites and Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders, relative to their college-age populations, were over represented among degree recipients. Blacks and Hispanics were under represented.



Source: Table 91.

Table 92.
Measures of Enrollment Change for Total and First-Year Enrollment in U.S. Medical Schools Between Academic Years 1970-1971 and 1976-1977

Selected Minority Group	Increase in Total Enrollment			Increase in First Year Enrollment		
	Change in No. of Students Enrolled	Percent of 1970-1971 Enrollment	Change in Percent of Enrollment	Change in No. of Students Enrolled	Percent of 1970-1971 Enrollment	Change in Percent of Enrollment
A. Black American	+2,003	+132	+2.4	+339	+ 48	+0.4
B. Mexican American	+ 628	+413	+1.0	+167	+214	+0.9
C. American Indian	+ 169	+994	+0.3	+ 32	+291	+0.2
D. Puerto Rican—Mainland	+ 178	+330	+0.3	+ 48	+200	+0.3
E. Combined Minority	+2,978	+171	+3.8	+586	+ 72	+1.7

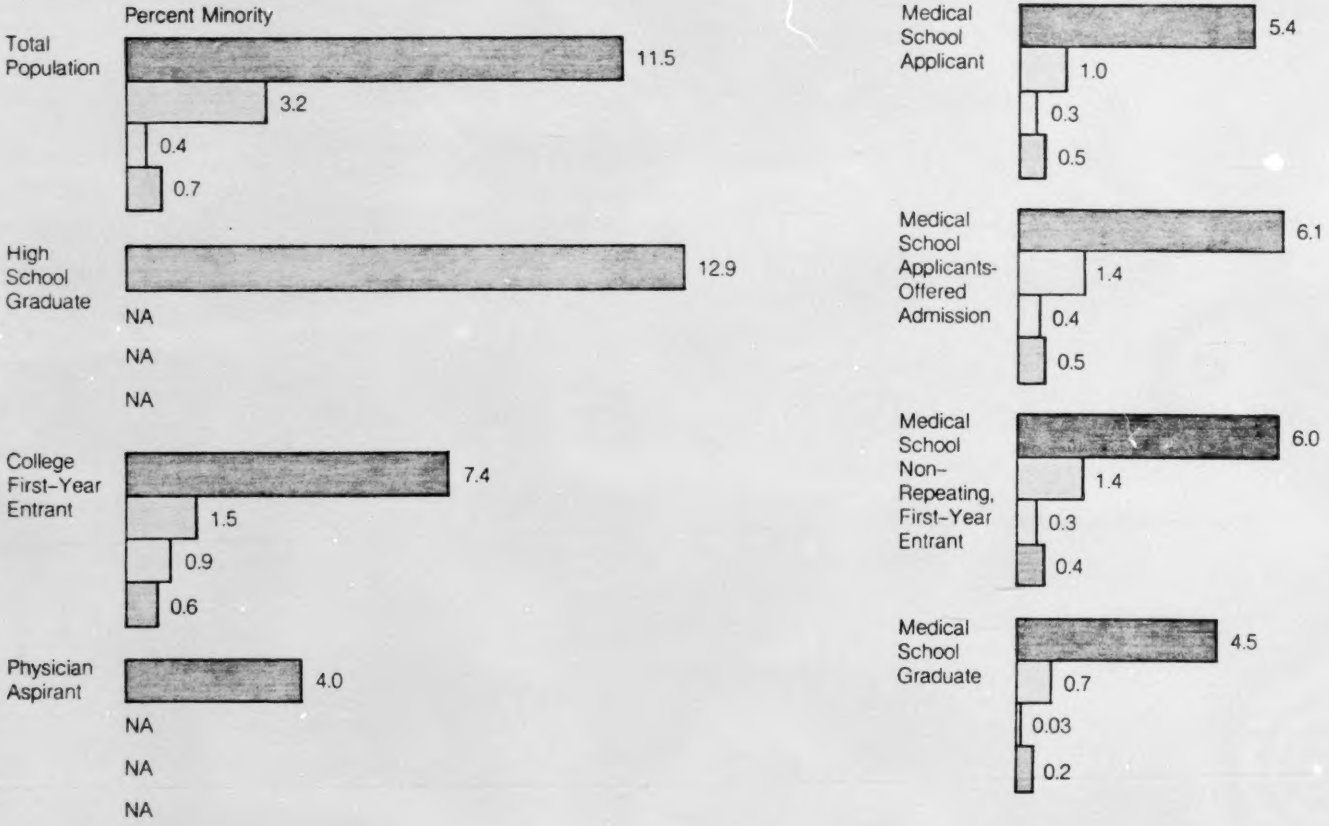
Note: All data include both repeaters and re-entrants. Data for 1974-1975 do not include an additional first-year class of 157 students admitted to New York Medical College in the Spring of 1975.

Sources: The Orkand Corporation analysis of LCME-11 data in AAMC I.P.S.: 1970-1971 through 1973-1974.
The Orkand Corporation analysis of fall enrollment questionnaire in AAMC I.P.S.: 1974-1975.
AAMC, Division of Student Studies, preliminary report, October, 1975: 1975-1976.
AAMC, *Medical School Admission Requirements 1978-1979.*

Source: An Exploratory Evaluation . . . of U.S. Medical Schools Efforts to Achieve Equal Representation of Minority Students, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 78-635, December, 1977.

Chart 92.
Minority Representation in the Medical Education Pathway: 1974

Relative to their numbers in the total population, the indicated minorities were under represented at most steps in the medical education pathway in 1974.



■ Black
▨ Mexican American
☐ American Indian
☐ Puerto Rican-Mainland

Source: An Exploratory Evaluation . . . of U.S. Medical Schools Efforts to Achieve Equal Representation of Minority Students, DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 78-635, December 1977.

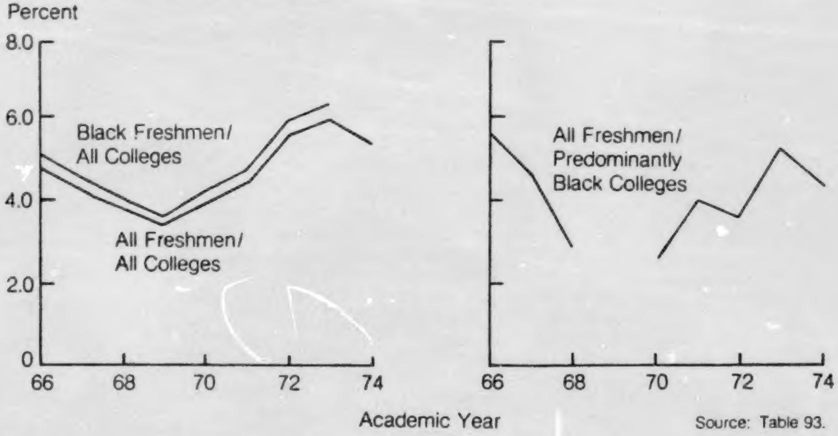
Table 93.
College Freshmen Selecting M.D. or D.D.S. as a Career Choice

Academic Year	All Freshmen	Freshmen Entering Predominately Black Colleges	Black Freshmen (All Colleges)
1966-1967	4.8%	5.6%	5.1%
1967-1968	4.2%	4.7%	4.5%
1968-1969	3.7%	2.9%	4.0%
1969-1970	3.4%	N.A.	3.6%
1970-1971	3.9%	2.6%	4.2%
1971-1972	4.4%	3.9%	4.7%
1972-1973	5.5%	3.6%	5.9%
1973-1974	5.9%	5.3%	6.3%
1974-1975	5.3%	4.5%	N.A.

Sources: American Council of Education, *National Norms for Fall Entering Freshmen*, 1966 Through 1974.
Davis G. Johnson, *et. al.*, "Recruitment and Progress of Minority Medical School Entrants 1970-1972", *Journal of Medical Education*, Vol. 50, July 1975.

Chart 93.
College Freshman Indicating Medical/Dental Careers by Racial Characteristic of College: 1966-67 through 1974-75

Black college freshmen in general were slightly more likely than the total freshman population to express interest in medical/dental careers. This pattern was sustained for the 1966-75 report period. Freshmen entering predominately Black colleges, however, were for most of this period less likely than the other identified groups to express interest in these fields.

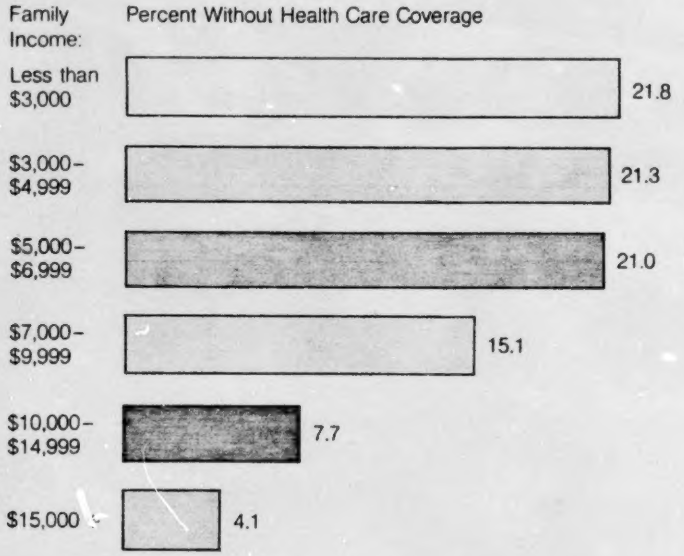


Source: Table 93.

6. Financial Expenditures for Health Services

Chart 94. Health Care Coverage by Family Income: United States, 1976

Health care coverage was positively related to family income in 1976. Persons with family income under $7,000 were more than five times as likely as those in the $15,000 + category to be without health care coverage.



Source: Table 94.

Table 94.
Number and Percent of the Population, by Types of Health Care Coverage and Selected Characteristics: United States, 1976

Selected characteristic	Health care coverage								No other insurance; don't know if covered by private hospital insurance		No health care coverage	
	Private hospital insurance, Medicare, or both		Medicaid coverage only		Other plans or programs only		Private hospital insurance, don't know coverage					
	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent	Number in thousands	Percent
All persons	167,713	79.6	12,162	5.8	5,084	2.4	1,624	0.8	861	0.4	23,200	11.0
Age												
Under 6 years	13,237	70.0	2,373	12.5	631	3.3	104	0.6	106	0.6	2,469	13.0
6-18 years	37,942	75.3	4,550	9.0	1,474	2.9	389	0.8	228	0.5	5,825	11.6
19-54 years	79,283	79.5	4,177	4.2	2,365	2.4	913	0.9	378	0.4	12,550	12.6
55-64 years	16,292	82.1	815	4.1	527	2.7	174	0.9	122	0.6	1,919	9.7
65 years and over	20,958	96.1	247	1.1	87	0.4	43	0.2	27	0.1	437	2.0
Sex												
Male	81,367	80.1	4,923	4.8	2,381	2.3	783	0.8	424	0.4	11,748	11.6
Female	86,346	79.2	7,239	6.6	2.704	2.5	840	0.8	436	0.4	11,452	10.5
Race												
White	150,855	82.5	6,883	3.8	4,369	2.4	1,398	0.8	671	0.4	18,675	10.2
All other	16,858	60.7	5,279	19.0	716	2.6	225	0.8	189	0.7	4,525	16.3
Family income[1]												
Less than $3,000	6,409	51.0	3,068	24.4	176	1.4	108	0.9	74	0.6	2,740	21.8
$3,000-$4,999	9,097	55.4	3,438	20.9	194	1.2	83	0.5	99	0.6	3,500	21.3
$5,000-$6,999	11,534	62.8	2,271	12.4	470	2.6	156	0.8	82	0.4	3,857	21.0
$7,000-$9,999	18,327	75.8	1,097	4.5	843	3.5	192	0.8	56	0.2	3,658	15.1
$10,000-$14,999	38,619	86.8	715	1.6	1,283	2.9	289	0.7	128	0.3	3,437	7.7
$15,000 or more	69,960	92.3	426	0.6	1,663	2.2	486	0.6	157	0.2	3,104	4.1
Education of individual[2]												
0-11 years	39,129	75.6	3,821	7.4	854	1.7	358	0.7	207	0.4	7,404	14.3
12 years	44,803	84.0	1,390	2.6	1,252	2.3	483	0.9	160	0.3	5,278	9.9
13 years or more	37,062	88.4	440	1.0	1,026	2.4	329	0.8	120	0.3	2,965	7.1
Residence												
SMSA	116,328	80.7	8,992	6.2	3,302	2.3	1,129	0.8	639	0.4	13,837	9.6
Central city	46,109	75.1	6,008	9.8	1,409	2.3	425	0.7	292	0.5	7,168	11.7
Not central city	70,219	84.8	2,983	3.6	1,892	2.3	704	0.9	347	0.4	6,669	8.1
Outside SMSA	51,385	77.4	3,171	4.8	1,783	2.7	495	0.8	222	0.3	9,363	14.1
Nonfarm	46,354	77.4	3,069	5.1	1,676	2.8	463	0.8	213	0.4	8,106	13.5
Farm	5,031	76.9	102	1.6	107	1.6	32	0.5	9	0.1	1,257	19.2

Geographic region												
Northeast	40,394	83.1	3,449	7.1	468	1.0	391	0.8	227	0.5	3,683	7.6
North Central	47,973	85.3	2,752	4.9	464	0.8	425	0.8	161	0.3	4,458	7.9
South	50,717	75.1	3,471	5.1	2,682	4.0	576	0.9	293	0.4	9,833	14.6
West	28,629	74.9	2,490	6.5	1,470	3.8	231	0.6	179	0.5	5,225	13.7
Physician visit in last year												
No	39,880	75.4	2,454	4.6	1,032	2.0	525	1.0	300	0.6	8,677	16.4
Yes	127,833	81.0	9,708	6.2	4,052	2.6	1,098	0.7	560	0.4	14,522	9.2
Hospitalization in last year												
No	149,728	79.5	10,309	5.5	4,506	2.4	1,500	0.8	800	0.4	21,471	11.4
Yes	17,985	80.6	1,852	8.3	578	2.6	124	0.6	60	0.3	1,729	7.7

[1] Excludes persons with unreported income.

[2] Excludes persons under 17 years of age.

Source: Advance data, National Center for Health Statistics, No. 44, Sept. 1979.

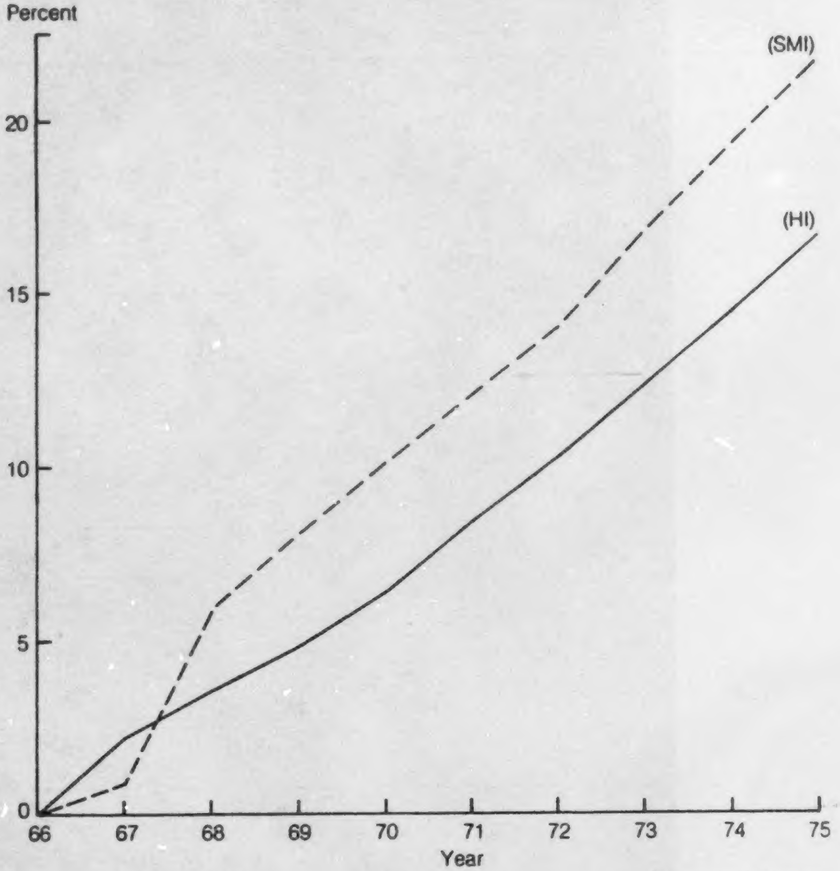
Table 95.
Medicare Enrollment of Persons 65 Years and Over and Annual Percent Change by Type of Coverage, July 1, 1966-1975

Type of coverage	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	Enrollment, all persons (in thousands)									
Hospital insurance and/or supplementary medical insurance	19,109	19,521	19,821	20,103	20,491	20,915	21,332	21,815	22,273	22,790
Hospital insurance (HI)	19,082	19,494	19,770	20,014	20,361	20,742	21,115	21,571	21,996	22,472
Supplementary medical insurance (SMI)	17,736	17,893	18,805	19,195	19,584	19,975	20,351	20,921	21,422	21,945
Hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance	17,710	17,866	18,754	19,107	19,455	19,802	20,134	20,676	21,145	21,627
Hospital insurance only	1,373	1,628	1,016	908	907	940	981	894	851	845
Supplementary medical insurance only	26	27	51	88	130	173	217	244	277	318
	Annual percent change									
Hospital insurance and/or supplementary medical insurance	—	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3
Hospital insurance (HI)	—	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2
Supplementary medical insurance (SMI)	—	0.9	5.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.4
Hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance	—	0.9	5.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.3	2.3
Hospital insurance only	—	18.6	-37.6	-10.6	-0.1	3.7	4.3	-8.8	-4.8	-0.8
Supplementary medical insurance only	—	2.7	88.2	73.3	46.9	33.1	25.6	12.6	13.4	14.9

Source: MEDICARE 1975, DHEW, Health Care Financing Administration, HCFA Publication No. 062, (11-78).

Chart 95.
Medicare Enrollment of Persons 65 Years and Over by Type of Coverage: 1966-1975

Enrollment in Medicare hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance rose steadily within the report period of 1966-1975.



Source: Table 95.

Table 96.
Hospital Insurance Enrollment of Persons 65 Years and Over: Number and Annual Percent Increase by Age, Sex, Race, and Area of Residence, 1966-1975

Age, sex, race, and area of residence	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	Number enrolled (in thousands)									
Total enrollment	19,082	19,494	19,770	20,014	20,361	20,742	21,115	21,571	21,996	22,472
Age:										
65-74	11,990	12,116	12,158	12,195	12,316	12,462	12,641	12,911	13,182	13,426
75 and over	7,092	7,378	7,611	7,819	8,045	8,280	8,474	8,660	8,814	9,046
Sex:										
Men	8,133	8,243	8,318	8,396	8,507	8,628	8,744	8,911	9,005	9,168
65-74	5,303	5,334	5,346	5,374	5,429	5,494	5,572	5,702	5,785	5,887
75 years and over	2,829	2,909	2,972	3,023	3,077	3,134	3,172	3,209	3,220	3,281
Women	10,950	11,251	11,452	11,618	11,855	12,114	12,371	12,660	12,991	13,304
65-74	6,687	6,781	6,813	6,821	6,887	6,969	7,069	7,208	7,396	7,539
75 years and over	4,263	4,470	4,639	4,797	4,968	5,146	5,302	5,451	5,594	5,765
Race:										
White	17,042	17,385	17,632	17,859	18,187	18,582	18,930	19,242	19,601	19,996
Men	7,357	7,424	7,475	7,531	7,610	7,751	7,854	7,915	8,007	8,134
Women	9,685	9,961	10,157	10,329	10,577	10,830	11,076	11,326	11,595	11,862
All other races	1,445	1,495	1,525	1,558	1,608	1,672	1,693	1,762	1,809	1,870
Men	656	673	683	696	715	745	747	779	796	820
Women	789	823	842	863	894	926	946	983	1,013	1,050
U.S. residence:										
Type of county:										
Metropolitan with central city[1]	9,612	9,741	9,921	10,024	10,338	10,897	11,066	11,239	11,452	11,741
Metropolitan without central city[1]	2,250	2,343	2,384	2,430	2,504	2,569	2,631	3,135	3,218	3,338
Nonmetropolitan[1]	6,929	6,963	7,028	7,109	7,154	6,890	7,017	6,677	6,793	6,882
Census region:										
United States[2]	18,798	19,189	19,458	19,684	20,015	20,375	20,731	21,174	21,602	22,062
Northeast	5,021	5,082	5,130	5,156	5,202	5,247	5,294	5,360	5,427	5,511
North Central	5,548	5,621	5,671	5,699	5,750	5,813	5,866	5,943	6,014	6,097
South	5,402	5,584	5,694	5,807	5,966	6,146	6,316	6,520	6,713	6,905
West	2,813	2,893	2,953	3,014	3,087	3,162	3,242	3,333	3,430	3,530
	Annual percent change									
Total enrollment	—	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2
Age:										
65-74	—	1.0	.4	.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.9
75 years and over	—	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.6
Sex:										
Men	—	1.4	.9	.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.8
65-74	—	.6	.2	.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.8
75 years and over	—	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.1	.3	1.9

Women	—	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4
65-74	—	1.4	.5	.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.6	1.9
75 years and over	—	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.0
Race:										
White	—	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.0
Men	—	.9	.7	.7	1.1	1.9	1.3	.8	1.2	1.6
Women	—	2.9	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
All other races	—	3.5	1.9	2.2	3.2	3.9	1.3	4.1	2.6	3.4
Men	—	2.6	1.5	1.9	2.7	4.3	.2	4.3	2.1	3.0
Women	—	4.3	2.3	2.5	3.6	3.6	2.1	3.9	3.0	3.7
U.S. residence:										
Type of county:										
Metropolitan with central city	—	1.3	1.8	1.0	3.1	5.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.5
Metropolitan without central city	—	4.2	1.7	1.9	3.1	2.6	2.4	19.2	2.6	3.7
Nonmetropolitan	—	.5	.9	1.2	.6	-3.7	1.9	-4.8	1.7	1.3
Census region:										
United States[2]	—	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1
Northeast	—	1.2	.9	.5	.9	.9	.9	1.3	1.2	1.5
North Central	—	1.3	.9	.5	.9	1.1	.9	1.3	1.2	1.4
South	—	3.4	2.0	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.9
West	—	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9

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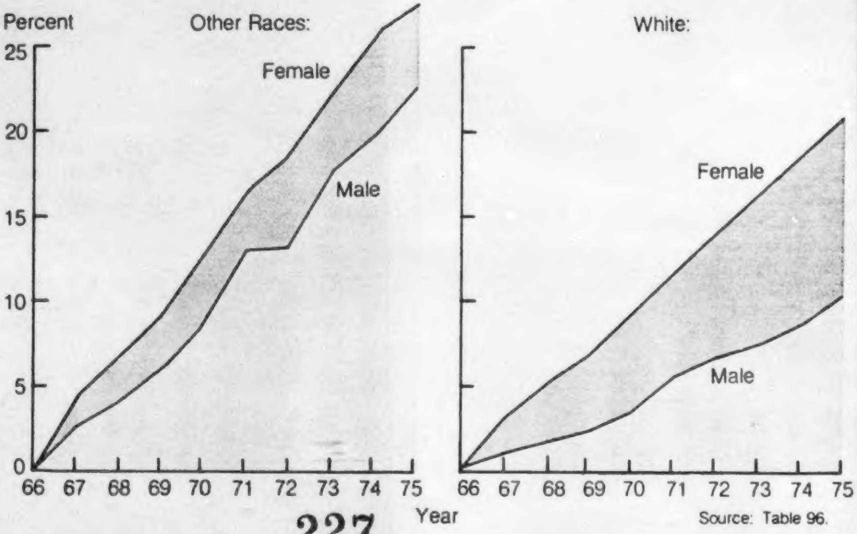
[1] Enrollment as of October 1.

[2] Consists of 50 States, the District of Columbia, and residence unknown.

Source: MEDICARE 1975, DHEW, Health Care Financing Administration, HCFA Publication No. 062, (11-78).

Chart 96.
Annual Increase in Hospital Enrollment (Medicare) by Race and Sex: 1966-1975

Between 1966 and 1975, the percentage change in medical hospital insurance enrollment was greater among females and non-Whites than males and Whites.



Source: Table 96.

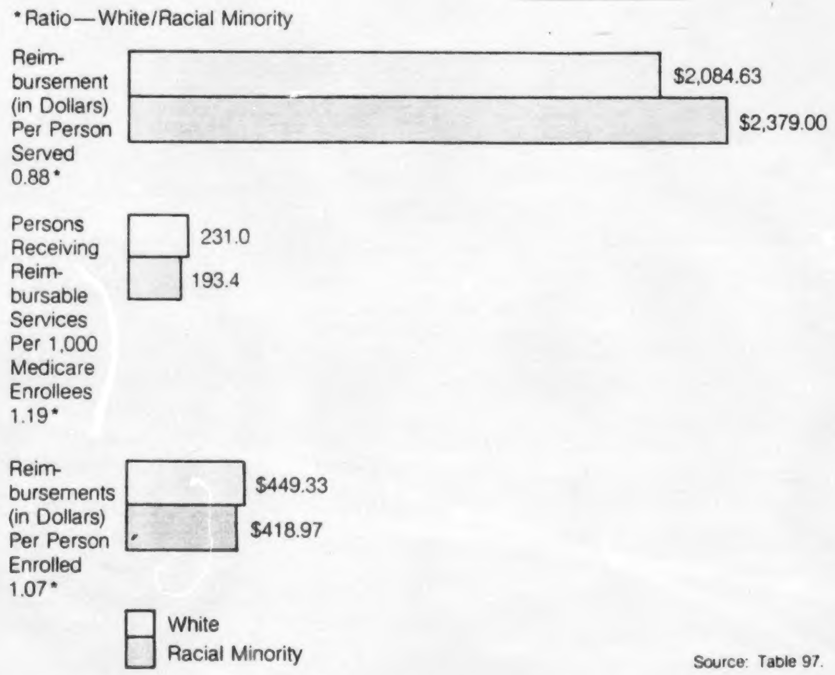
Table 97.
Summary of Utilization and Reimbursement for Persons 65 Years and Over by Race, 1976

Type of Service	Total[1]	White	Other
	(amounts in thousands)		
Total: Enrolled	24,624,539	21,841,444	2,103,551
: Served	12,905,560	11,585,560	984,580
: Reimbursement	$15,679,687	$14,045,661	$1,227,384
	Persons Served Per 1,000 Enrolled		
Hospital Insurance and/or suppl. Medical Insurance	554.6	561.3	495.1
Hospital Insurance (HI)	229.7	233.2	196.2
Inpatient	227.4	231.0	193.4
Skilled Nursing	12.5	12.9	7.5
Home Health	17.8	17.6	20.1
Supplemental Medical Insurance (SMI)	564.0	569.0	517.5
Physician & other medical	545.5	552.6	475.9
Outpatient	196.3	194.0	224.9
Home Health	8.6	8.3	11.5
	Average Amount Per 1,000 Enrolled		
Hospital Insurance and/or suppl. Medical Insurance	$636.75	$643.07	$583.48
Hospital Insurance (HI)	$465.24	$468.90	$435.64
Inpatient	445.88	449.33	418.97
Skilled Nursing	11.51	11.83	7.48
Home Health	7.85	7.73	9.19
Supplemental Medical Insurance (SMI)	$171.51	$174.18	$147.84
Physician & other Medical	147.52	151.49	109.94
Outpatient	20.96	19.82	33.29
Home Health	3.03	2.87	4.61
	Average Amount Per 1,000 Served		
Hospital Insurance and/or suppl. Medical Insurance	$1,214.96	$1,212.34	$1,246.61
Hospital Insurance (HI)	$2,176.19	$2,154.66	$2,438.12
Inpatient	2,106.70	2,084.63	2,379.00
Skilled Nursing	990.80	983.68	1,102.17
Home Health	473.89	470.60	502.57
Supplemental Medical Insurance (SMI)	$ 333.60	$ 334.38	$ 325.78
Physician & Other Medical	296.69	299.45	263.41
Outpatient	117.19	111.61	168.78
Home Health	387.00	377.53	458.17

[1] Includes 679,544 race not specified.

Chart 97-A
Medicare Reimbursements for Inpatient Services by Race: 1976

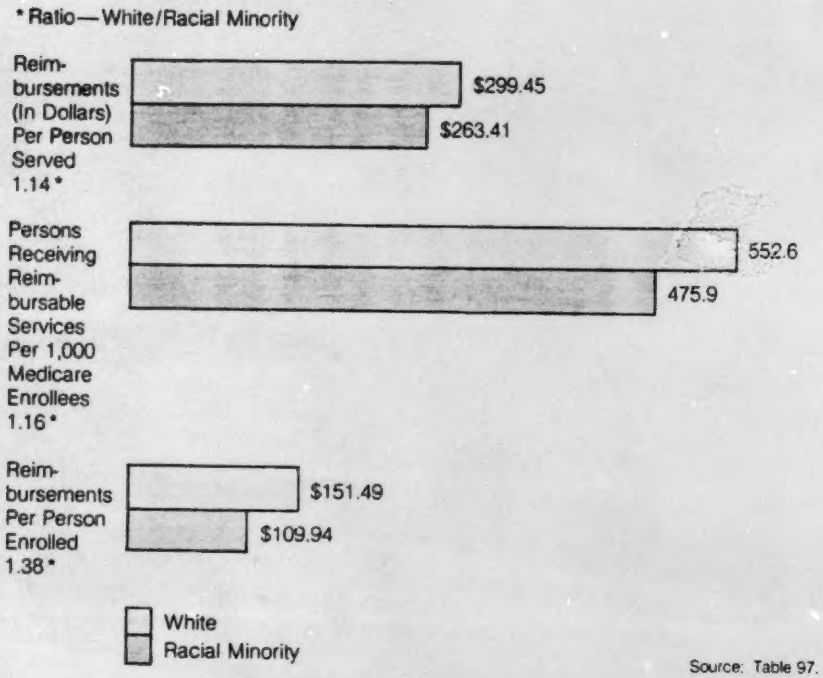
On the average, racial minorities received more Medicare dollars than Whites for inpatient services. With adjustments for enrollment, the picture is altered, i.e., Whites had higher rates of reimbursement and received more reimbursement dollars per person enrolled.



Source: Table 97.

Chart 97-B.
Medicare Reimbursement for Physician Services by Race: 1976

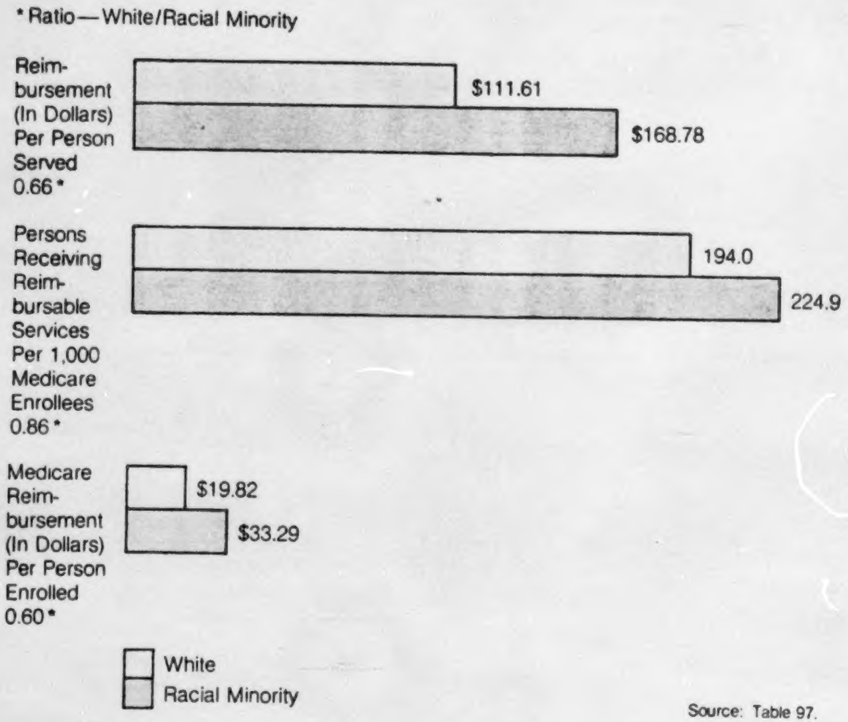
Medicare reimbursements in 1976 for physician services were higher for Whites than racial minorities.



Source: Table 97.

Chart 97-C.
Medicare Reimbursement for Hospital Outpatient Services by Race: 1976

Racial minorities received higher reimbursements than Whites for hospital outpatient services in 1976.



Source: Table 97.

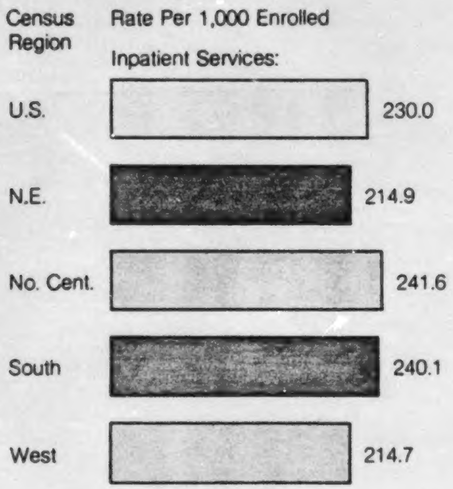
Table 98.
Summary of Utilization and Reimbursement for Persons 65 Years and Over Served By Census Region and Type of Service, 1976

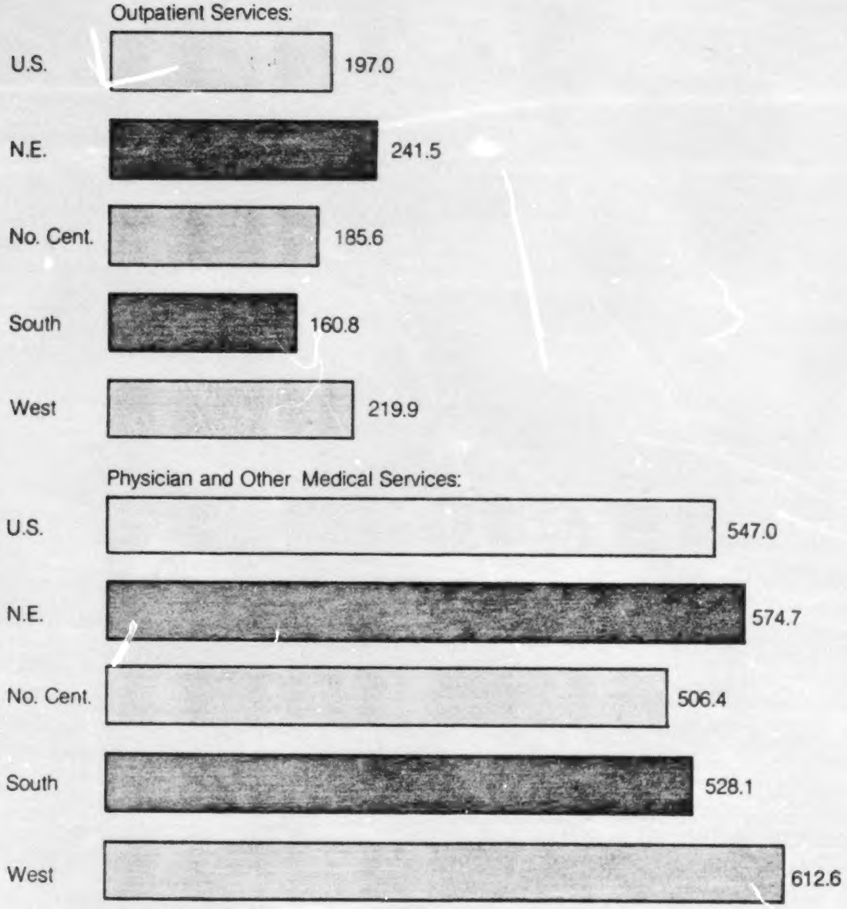
Type of Service	Total U.S.	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Total Amount	$15,621,192	$4,474,232	$4,131,161	$4,238,242	$2,771,438
Total Served	12,842,020	3,363,020	3,275,380	3,903,340	2,296,580
	Annual Rate Per 1,000 Enrolled				
Hospital and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance	562.0	596.0	524.5	538.5	622.1
Hospital Insurance	232.3	218.1	243.5	242.0	217.0
Inpatient	230.0	214.9	241.6	240.1	214.7
Skilled Nursing Facility	12.7	14.5	11.5	8.4	20.2
Home Health	17.9	25.9	13.3	15.6	17.8
Supplementary Medical Insurance	565.6	600.9	524.5	542.9	628.0
Physician & Other Medical	547.0	574.7	506.4	528.1	612.6
Outpatient	197.0	241.5	185.6	160.8	219.9
Home Health	8.6	10.3	6.2	9.7	7.9
	Average Amount Per 1,000 Enrolled				
Hospital and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance	$1,216.41	$1,330.42	$1,261.28	$1,085.80	$1,206.77
Hospital Insurance	$2,183.54	$2,708.47	$2,112.43	$1,769.54	$2,409.88
Inpatient	2,114.17	2,611.57	2,060.74	1,713.37	2,325.69
Skilled Nursing Facility	990.14	1,263.17	966.47	909.63	777.35
Home Health	470.52	423.75	392.43	600.95	452.36
Supplementary Medical Insurance	$ 333.68	$ 355.93	$ 296.98	$ 314.10	$ 386.01
Physician & Other Medical	296.75	314.10	265.56	283.60	337.74
Outpatient	117.35	124.32	102.50	101.99	148.38
Home Health	383.55	327.48	364.20	448.12	364.96

Source: Health Insurance 1976: Summary-Aged

Chart 98.
Medicare Utilization by Region and type of Service: 1976

The rates of Medicare use for inpatient services were higher in the North Central States and South than in the Northeast and West. The rate of outpatient use was highest in the North while the West had the highest rate for physician and other medical services.





Source: Table 98.

Table 99-A.
Disabled and Aged Persons Served per 1,000 Enrolled by Type of Service, Sex, Race, Age, and Region, 1974

Sex, race, age, and region	Hospital insurance (HI)						Supplementary medical insurance (SMI)					
	Inpatient hospital services		Skilled nursing facility services		Home health services		Physician and other medical services		Outpatient services		Home health services	
	Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled
All persons	213	206	12	4	12	8	485	396	146	170	6	5
Sex												
Men	227	195	10	4	11	6	463	357	145	155	4	4
Women	203	226	13	5	13	11	500	463	148	196	7	8
Race												
White	216	212	12	4	12	8	491	409	144	166	6	5
All other	180	172	7	3	14	8	409	326	174	193	8	6
Age												
Under 35		138		1		3		265		139		4
35-44		164		2		5		313		152		4
45-54		197		3		7		379		172		5
55-59		230		5		10		447		185		6
60-64		239		6		11		454		177		6
65-74	186		6		8		457		145		4	
75-84	244		18		16		520		150		8	
85 and over	290		32		21		553		147		14	
Region												
Northeast	199	193	13	5	18	14	507	411	181	193	8	8
North Central	228	217	11	4	9	7	445	371	138	159	4	5
South	225	218	8	3	9	6	468	369	119	144	6	5
West	203	210	20	8	12	8	562	490	166	220	5	5

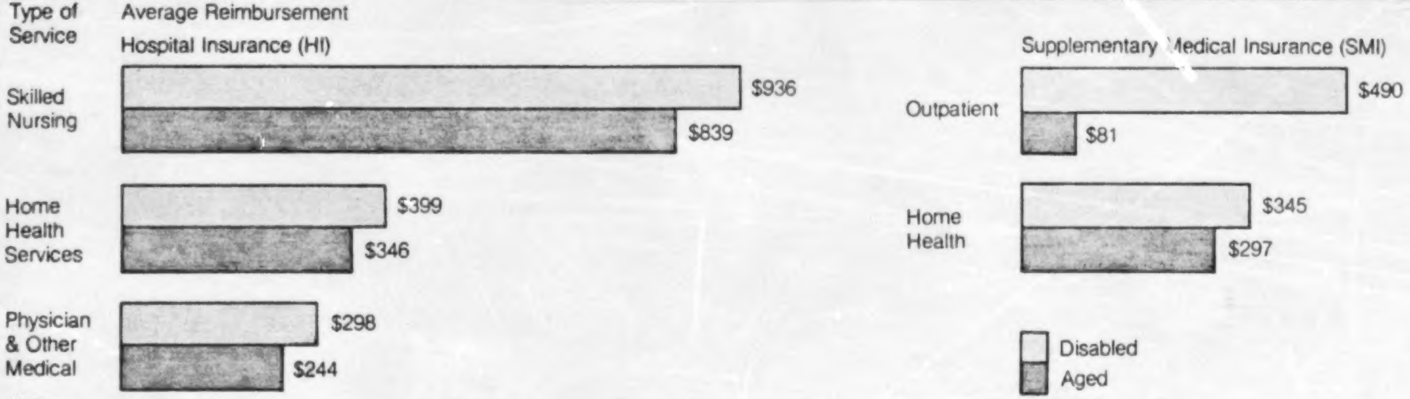
Table 99-B.
Reimbursement Per Aged and Disabled Person Served, 1974

Sex, race, age, and region	Hospital insurance (HI)						Supplementary medical insurance (SMI)					
	Inpatient hospital services		Skilled nursing facility services		Home health services		Physician and other medical services		Outpatient services		Home health services	
	Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled	Aged	Disabled
All persons	$1,494	$1,714	$839	$936	$346	$399	$244	$298	$81	$490	$297	$345
Sex												
Men	1,536	1,654	764	922	339	366	275	295	86	466	297	321
Women	1,462	1,806	878	952	350	432	225	302	77	523	297	368
Race												
White	1,480	1,682	835	936	344	408	247	302	77	423	294	352
All other	1,677	1,922	863	970	363	351	215	270	113	774	315	345
Age												
Under 35		2,082		1,349		489		352		1,239		393
35-44		1,738		1,061		461		319		834		407
45-54		1,684		932		415		303		541		369
55-59		1,701		921		390		296		330		350
60-64		1,656		900		375		280		240		301
65-74	1,460		904		353		240		86		308	
75-84	1,547		833		348		252		73		288	
85 and over	1,479		769		319		238		68		299	
Region												
Northeast	1,903	2,127	1,000	1,172	339	416	259	307	84	577	261	347
North Central	1,452	1,798	867	995	264	326	222	283	73	522	261	323
South	1,212	1,335	805	882	442	447	231	274	69	376	358	358
West	1,587	1,993	676	743	303	363	275	347	101	502	280	338

Source: MEDICARE, 1973-74, DHEW, Health Care Financing Administration, HCFA Publication No. 03000 (12-78).

Chart 99.
Selected Medicare Reimbursements for Aged and Disabled Persons: 1974

Average reimbursements for physician and other medical services for the disabled were 22 percent greater than that of the aged. The average reimbursements for outpatient services by the disabled were more than six times that of the aged.



Source: Table 99B.

Table 100.
Medicaid Recipients/Payments for Reporting States by Age, Fiscal Year 1976

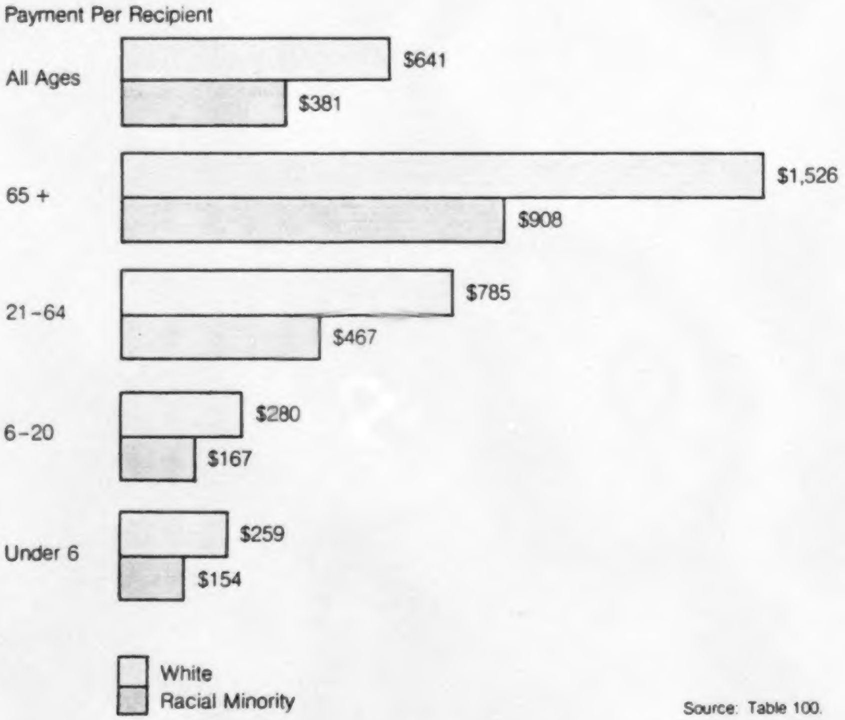
Age	Recipient (000)	Payment (000)	Average Total	Payment White	Per Recipient All Other
All Ages[1]	20,332	$10,123,244	$497.90	$641.17	$381.44
Under 6	3,127	$629,179	$201.18	$259.07	$154.12
6-20	6,722	1,461,527	217.42	279.99	166.56
21-64	6,842	4,170,566	609.58	784.99	467.00
65+	3,210	3,804,727	1,185.32	1,526.41	908.07

[1] Totals include unknown age and/or race.

Source: Calculated from Medicaid State Tables, Fiscal year 1976, U.S. DHEW, Health Care Financing Administration.

Chart 100.
Medical Payments by Age and Race: 1976

Typical Medicaid payments to racial minorities in 1976 were considerably lower than those to Whites. This relationship held for all age categories.



Source: Table 100.

Table 101.
Persons Receiving Service Per 1,000 Medicaid Recipients by Selected Types of Services and Race, 1976

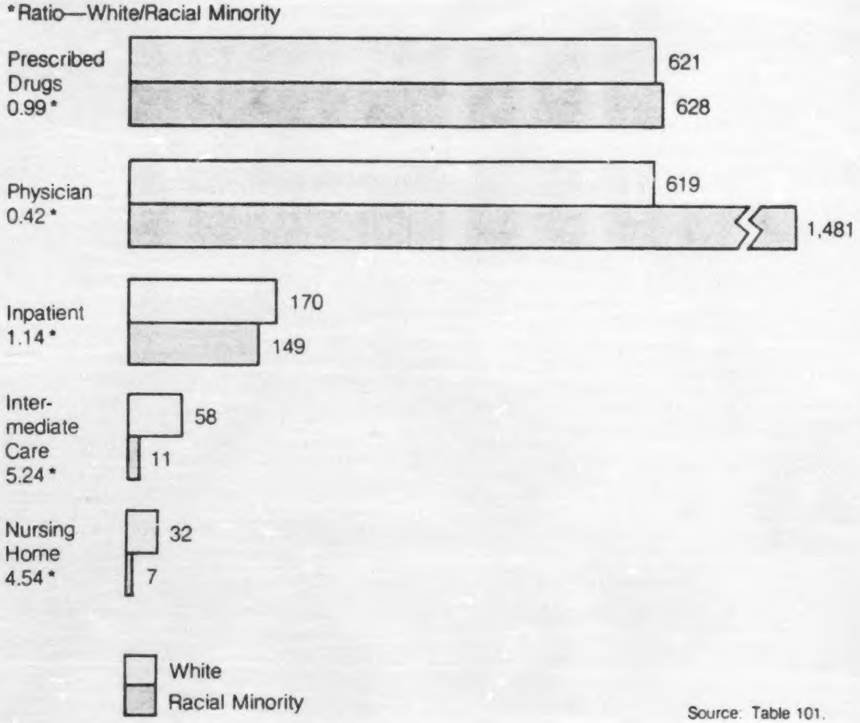
Type of Medical Service	Total[1]	White	All Other
Total	20,331,833	7,446,105	5,880,235
Rate per 1,000 recipients			
In general hospitals	149.9	170.0	148.9
Skilled nursing homes	23.9	32.2	7.1
Intermediate care	29.3	58.2	11.1
Physicians services	664.5	619.2	1,481.3
Prescribed drugs	630.0	621.1	628.0

[1] Includes race not stated.

Source: Calculated from Medicaid State Tables, Fiscal Year 1976, U.S. DHEW, Health Care Financing Administration.

Chart 101.
Medicaid Recipients by Type of Service and Race: 1976

Racial minority Medicaid recipients utilized physicians services at a much higher rate than White recipients. Whites, however, were more likely to use Medicaid financing for nursing homes, intermediate care and hospital inpatient care.



Source: Table 101.

Table 102.
Payments under Title XIX by Type of Service, Fiscal Years 1971-77

Fiscal Year[1]	Total[2]	Total Vendor Payments	Inpatient Hospital Services	Skilled Nursing Services	Intermediate Care Facility Services	Physicians' Services	Prescribed Drugs	Dental Services	Out-patient Hospital Services	Clinic Services	Other[3]
	Amounts (in millions)										
1971	6,148	5,939	2,288	1,674	—	737	473	181	(5)	(5)	605
1972	7,859	7,375	2,944	1,778	405[4]	804	549	186	(5)	(5)	710
1973	9,262	8,810	3,113	1,849	1,162	985	612	211	247	242	417
1974	10,503	10,149	3,399	2,027	1,601	1,086	707	265	291	290	482
1975	12,733	12,354	3,915	2,472	2,203	1,236	827	341	348	392	621
1976	14,704	14,245	4,518	2,599	2,781	1,387	960	387	523	347	744
1977	16,774	16,300	5,128	2,808	3,584	1,503	1,018	400	850	178	830
	Percent change from preceeding year										
1972	27.8	24.2	28.7	6.2	(4)	12.1	16.1	2.8	(5)	(5)	17.4
1973	17.9	19.5	5.7	4.0	(4)	18.8	11.5	13.4	(5)	(5)	#
1974	13.4	15.2	9.2	9.6	37.8	13.7	15.5	25.6	17.8	19.8	15.6
1975	21.2	21.7	15.2	22.0	37.6	13.8	17.0	28.7	19.6	35.2	28.8
1976	15.5	15.3	15.4	5.1	26.2	12.2	16.1	13.5	50.3[6]	-11.5[6]	19.8
1977[1]	14.1	14.4	13.5	8.0	28.9	8.4	6.0	3.4	62.5[6]	-48.7[6]	11.6

[1] In 1977, the Federal fiscal year changed to October through September. Previous fiscal years span a July through June time period.

[2] Includes per capita and premium payments for screening services.

[3] Includes laboratory, radiological, other practitioners', home health, and family planning.

[4] Beginning January 1972, payments to intermediate care facilities were defined as medical assistance under Title XIX.

[5] Included in other care.

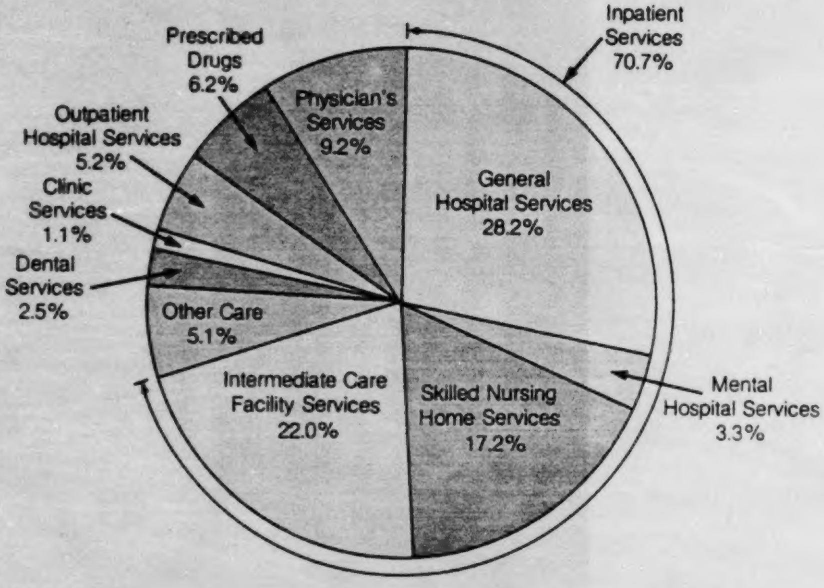
#Percentage not computed; unequal bases.

[6] In April 1976, New York State reported a previous reporting problem, when clinic services included some outpatient hospital services. When the two service categories are considered in combination, the percentage increase in 1976 is 17.6 and in 1977 18.3.

Source: Medicaid Statistics Fiscal Year 1977, DHEW Publication No. (HCFA) 78-03154, Research Report B-5, (FY 77) (Preliminary).

Chart 102.
Medicaid Dollars by Type of Service: 1977

Inpatient services accounted for 71 percent of 1977 fiscal year Medicaid dollars. The largest percentage of the portion for outpatient care was spent for physician services.



Source: Table 102.

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